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C AND HISTORICAL SURVEY OF RAJI
A
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF
BARDIC AND HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPT.
SECTION I:
Prose Chronicles.
PART II:
Bikaner State



BY
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FASCICULUS I.

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The II Part of the I Section of the *Descriptive Catalogue of Bardic and Historical Manuscripts*,—describing the manuscripts of Prose Chronicles found in the Bikaner State,—of which the present is the first fasciculus, is compiled on the same lines and principle as the I Part, which was initiated at Jodhpur over a year ago. The object kept in view in preparing this *Catalogue* has been not only to give an adequate idea of the extent and importance of the literature with which it deals, but also to collect and classify all the manuscript materials available for a *History of Bikaner*, which I am compiling under the ægis of H. H. the Maharaja. The present fasciculus describes all the manuscripts of Prose Chronicles found in the Darbar Library in the Fort, and will shortly be followed by another fasciculus describing manuscripts in private collections, at Bikaner and in the district.

L. P. T.

Bikaner, the 30th March, 1916.

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF BARDIC
AND HISTORICAL MSS.

MS. 1 :—वौकानेर रै राठौडँ रौ ख्यात सिगढायच
द्यालुदास द्वत .

A huge volume, leather-bound consisting of 394 leaves 16" x 11" in size. The number of the lines of writing in each page is not uniform, the pages in the beginning comprising only 16-20 lines of writing of about 20 *aksaras*, the pages at the end about 35 lines of about 35 *aksaras*. The manuscript was apparently all written by one and the same hand. It contains a *khyāta* or chronicle of Bikaner from the origin of the world and of the Rāthorās to the death of mahārājā Ratana Singha (Samvat 1908). The chronicle was compiled by Cāraṇa Sindhāyaca Dayāla Dāsa in obedience to an order by mahārājī Sirdār Singha of Bikaner, and was written by Cāraṇa Vithū Cāvadō. The work is styled in the preface "Khyāta Rāthorārī". It begins :—

श्रीगणेशाय नमः श्रीकरनौजौ सहाय श्रीसरस्वते नमः ॥
कथं घ्यात राठोड़ां रौ धुलाता धाददाक्ति श्रीश्री १०८ श्रीश्रीश्रीहृषीकेश
रा झकम सुं सिंधायच द्यालदास लिषाई बौठु चांवडै लिषौ (॥)
तम्बेरमसुखविदितजस करैहि शिथ जगकाज (॥) वंदुं तिह परदेवता
जिंह क्यधाइ दुजराज (॥) १...

After the above stanza and other 5 stanzas in honour of Gaṇapati, mahārājā Sirdār Singhā, and the five gods, the work proper begins with a chapter on the *Sūryavamśa* *rī pīdhvī* starting from Nārāyaṇa. In the genealogical series, Rāma Candra is the 64th, and Jē Canda the 254th. The life and exploits of Jē Canda of Kanōja are described at great length, partly in verses, and partly in rhymed prose (*vacanikā*) in Hindi, and the authority of two works is quoted, which are stated to have been composed during Jē Canda's life-time namely: the *...-,-,-,-,-* *vindrikā* by kavi Madhukara, and the *Jē canda* *...,-,-,-,-* a Kedāra. The date of the birth of SIRDĀR is given as Samvat 1175 (p 42b) and from this eve the chronological mmedately begins as follows

राव सौहा ने विषा करवाया बावज वठ कर मुगर्खों से पढ़े पाया। देस कनवज रा बसणा हीना नहीं। यौक्ति पातसाह राव सौहे कुं दिली कदमाँ बुलाया। कनवज का मुनसब अनायत कीया। जिस वष्ट कनवज लाहै थोड़ा सा मुखक रै गया। पैदास लाष चौईश २४ ही रही। ...etc.

From the death of Sihô (S. 1243) to the end, the text is all in Marwari prose, except for commemorative verses occasionally quoted. After the life of Āśathāna, an account is inserted of the life of Pābū, in which the latter is represented as a son of Udal, son of Dhādhala (धाधलजी रै बेटा दोय ऊवा। वडौ ऊदल बोटौ आसल ! और ऊदल रै बेटा दोय हुवा। वडौ बूड़ौ बोटा (sic) पावूजी, p. 471) Pp. 93a-98b contain an account of Karanijī, the deified Cāraṇī who is regarded as the tutelar goddess of Bikaner, and she is described as having been born in Samvat 1473 at Noyāpā from Kiniyō Mehō and Ādhī Devaja. The account of Rāv Jodhō begins p. 117b and continues at length till p. 131b where the following list is given of his sons :—

श्रीवीकौजी १ सूजौजी २ दूदौजी ३ वीदौजी ४ कमांजी ५ सातल ६ जोगायत ७ वरसौंघ ८ नीवकन ९ सिवराज १० सांवतसौ ११ वणवीर १२ करन १३ रायमल १४ भोज १५ कूपौ १६ रामा १७.

From this point, the chronicler leaves the Rāthoras of Jodhpur and takes to consider only Vikō, the founder of Bikaner. It is therefore from this point (p. 131b) that the chronicle of Bikaner practically begins.

After three introductory lines, giving the date of birth (S. 1495) and janmapatrikā of Vikō, the narrative begins p. 132a as follows —

अेकदा प्रस्ताव राव जोधौजी दरबार कौथां विशाजै है। नै सारा भाई वा० अमराव वा० कंवर हाजर है। जिसै कंवर श्रीवी-कौजी भौतर सूंचाया। अरु रावजी सूं मुजशौ कर काका कांधिलजी रै आगै विशाजौया...

and continues relating how Jodhō, on seeing Vikō talk to Kñdhala in the ear, asked them whether they were plotting to conquer some new land. Whereupon the two, not to allow themselves to be joked upon, resolved to go and conquer the country of Jägañjū about which they had heard from Nāpō & Sākhālō who was in the service of Jodhō. Accordingly Vikō

set out with the consent of Jodhò and accompanied by his uncles Kādhala Mādāna, Mandalò and Nāthū, and his brother Vido and Sākhalò Nāpò, Parihāra Veļò, Vēda Lalò and Lākhana Si Kothārī Cōtha Mala, and Vachāvata Vara Singhā and this was in Samvat 1522 (p. 132b). The first night they halted at Mandora, and from there took with them the image of Bherū called *Gord*. With 100 horses and 500 infantrymen Viko then went straight to Desanoka, where he paid homage to Karanījī. From Desanoka he proceeded to Cādāsara, where he stopped 3 years, and thence to Kodamadesara, where he stopped also 3 years. In the last-mentioned place he installed the image of *Gorò*. Then he proceeded to Jāgalū, where he stopped 10 years. During this period he married the daughter of Sekhò, the Bhātī rāva of Pūgala. In Samvat 1535 Viko made an attempt to build a fort at Kodamadesara, but the Bhātīs of Sekhò did not allow him to remain there, and after a fight he had to go elsewhere. The new place he selected for the fort was the Rātī Ghātā, in the way from Multān to Nāgora. Here he built a fort in Samvat 1542 and founded the city of Bikaner in Samvat 1545 (p. 136a).

The chronicle continues describing all the gradual conquests of Viko, viz. how he subjugated the Jātas, the Jōiyās, the Khicis of Devu Rāja Mānasinghūta, the Sākhalās of Jāgalū the Bhātīs of Sekhò, the chief of Pūgala; how he took Kharalā from Subha Rāma, Bhāraṅga from Sāraṇa Pūlō, Sidhamukha from Kasbò Kāvara Pāla, Balūdī from Pūniyò Kāmò, Rāyasa lānò from Vēnivālā Rāva Nāla, Sekhasara from Godò Pādū, Sū from Sihāga Cokhò, Dhānasiyò from Sohuvò Amarò; how he took Dronapura from rānò Vara Sala, a Mohila, and assigned it to his brother Vido. Next comes an account of the expedition against Sāraṅga Khā of Hisāra, which cost Kādhala his life (S. 1546, *sākha rō gītu*. शान्ते षड्ग बल षाढौ...), and the subsequent defeat Sāraṅga Khā sustained at the hands of Viko (S. 1547). Pp 146b ff contain an account of the expedition Viko made against Jodhpur at the death of Sātala, and the expedition is explained as undertaken only in order to get the old arms and trophies of the Rāthòra rāvas, which Jodhò had promised to Viko, on the latter's ceding to him Lāraṇū and renouncing to his right of succession. The last pages describe how Viko released Vara Singhā of Merutò (*sākha rō gītu* by Cānāna), and defeated Nirabāna Rina Mala, a chief of Khandelo (*sākha rō gīta*). The death of Viko is mentioned p. 151b as having taken place in Samvat 1561.

Next follows the *khyāta* of LŪṄA KĀRĀNA, Narò, Viko's eldest son, having ruled for only 4 months. It begins —

पौङ्के कितांइक दिनां सुं रावजौ श्रीबौकैजौ जमौ दावौ हौ ।
निके कितांइक भोमीया पिर झया हा तिका नू पाबनामौ कर्ह

साह राव औकूर्कर्यजी पौत्र कर प्रधारीया । सागे इत्था सिरदार
भाई बड़सौजी... etc. (p. 152a).

The *khyātu* of Lūṇa Karana especially describes the repressing of the rebellion of Cāhuvāṇa Māna Singha Depālōta of Dadrevī, the expeditions against Kāmkhānī Dōlat Khā of Phatēpura and against Cāyalavārī, the marrying of the daughter of rānā Rāya Mala of Citorā, the expedition against Jesalmer and the capture of rāvala Devī Dāsa, and lastly the expedition against Nāranōla, in which Lūṇa Karana lost his life (S 1583, p. 158b). The text is interspersed with commemorative songs by Vīthū Sāvāla and Mēḍū Lālō.

The *khyāta* of Jēta Si, who succeeded, begins from an attempt of Udē Karana Vīdāvata, thākura of Dronapura, to fall on Bikaner and take it by surprise —

पीछे राव लग्नकर्यजी काम आया । तद उम दिव दो चढ़ीयौ
बौद्धावत उदैकर्ण द्रोणपुर दो ठाकुर गांव छोसी सुं वादै रघौ वीकानेर
आयौ । अह मन मै वीकानेर लैय ही है.... etc. (p. 159a).

The first exploit of Jēta Si was a punitive expedition against Dronapura, whose Thākura sought refuge with the Khān of Nāgōra, after which Jēta Si gave Dronapura to Vīdāvata Sāgō Sāṃsāracandōta. Next we have the expedition against Sihānakota, and immediately after it, an account of how Jēta Si helped his brother-in-law Sāgō—the future founder of Nagānēra—to conquer Mōjābād and Amarasara in the territory of Āmbera, and Gāgo to fight Sekhō Sūjāvata (*sākha rō gīta* सक्षे द्वारा अस्त्राण दल पूर आयौ चिप्प...). At this point the main narrative is interrupted by the insertion of some particulars regarding Karanījī, the Cāraṇī saint, who was still living at Desanōka. It is stated that she in her old age went to Jesalmer to restore rāvala Jēta Si his health. From Jesalmer she went to Khārorō, and hence to Bēghatī, where she met Harabū Sākhālō, and lastly proceeded to Ghariyālō where she consumed herself into the fire of *yoga* (*sākha rō gīta*: उठी अंग सुं आग...). The year given for her death is Samvat 1595, as recorded in the *dūhō* following :—

पनहै सै पिचांगवै
देवी सागण देह सुं

चैत सुकल गुर नम १ ।
पूगा जोत परम ॥ १ ॥

After the above interruption, the chronicle of Jēta Si is resumed with the defeat inflicted on Sāh Kamārō, the son of

Babur who had taken Bharathandra (Bhatandra) and thence marched over Bikaner (*sakha n kavita*). Pp. 174a ff. describe how Mala De usurped the throne of Jodhpur by murdering his own father Gagd. and in Samvat 1598 fell upon Bikaner. Jeta Si was killed in the attempt of opposing him (3 *sakha rā gīta* the first by Sujō Nagarajota, pp. 177b-178a), and Mala De took Bikaner with half the territory, the other half remaining to Kalyāna Siṅgha, a son of Jeta Si, who had taken refuge at Sarasō. The *khyāta* closes with the information that Bhīva Rāja, a brother of Kalyāna Siṅgha, went to Dillī and propitiated the emperor Hamāyū (p. 178b).

The *khyāta* of KALYĀNA SIṄGHA (pp 179a-200b) begins from the arrival of Virama De Dūdāvata in Sarasō —

पौक्षे रावजी श्रीकल्याणस्तिथिजी सरसै विश्वाजतां वीरमदे दूदावत
आयो तिका इया तहै । ...,

and continues with a very long description of the contest of Virama De with rāva Mala De of Jodhpur, the main thread of the narrative being resumed only p. 182a as follows —

पौक्षे वीरमदेजी कितैषेक साथ सुं गांव क्लोड नैसरीया सुं
राव कल्याणस्तिथिजी बनै सरसै गया । नै रावजी वीरमदेजी री बड़ी
घातश्री कीवी अह बडा जावता कीया पौक्षे वीरमदेजी रावजी नै
कसौ कै भौंवशाजजी दिलौ है सु आप न्हारी घातश्री री कामद
लिष देवौ । तौ न्हे पण घातसाहजी है पावां लागां ।... etc.

Subsequently, Virama De went to join Bhīva Rāja at Dillī and things turned out very favourable to them, when in Samvat 1599 the emperor Hamāyū was dispossessed by Ser Sāh, a friend of theirs. When Ser Sāh invaded Marwar, Kalyāna Siṅgha joined him with his forces. The defeat of Mala De culminating in the capture of Jodhpur, assured to Kalyāna Siṅgha the possession of Bikaner, and to Virama De that of Meratō. The account of the above facts is very detailed but inaccurate (*Gīta* on Kalyāna Siṅgha, by Nagarajota' Hamira Sūjāvata, pp. 187b-188a; *dūhā* by Virama De जननी धिन औ जन्मीयां... pp. 189a-b; *kavitta* on Mala De by Jhūthd Asiyō : भागौ नै वाराह...). In the war between Mala De of Jodhpur and Jē Mala Viramadevota of Meratō, Kalyāna Siṅgha sent a body of 1,000 horses to the help of the latter, and Mala De was defeated and put to flight and his royal insignia captured Pp 194a-197a describe how Thākura Si Jētasiota retook Phārthanāra in S 1606 but lost it again to the Muhammadans shortly afterwards and was himself killed in the battle

Pp. 197b-198a give a genealog. of the descendants of Tlakuri Si, who are called *Vāghāvata Vīkās*, and the descendants of Nārāya.—to whom Kalyāna Singha gave Èvārò in S. 1607,—who are called *Nāranōla Vīkās*, and next relate how Vāgho Thākurasiòta went to Dilli and with his feats of bravery ingratiated himself to Akbar who restored him the fief of Bhara thanèra. The last six pages contain a description of the coalition of Hājī Khā of Ajmer and rānā Udē Singha of Mewar against Māla De of Jodhpur (pp. 198a-199a) the difference subsequently arisen between Hājī Khā and Udē Singha over a dancing girl kept by the former, whom Udē Singha longed to possess, the coalition of Hājī Khā and Māla De against the Rānā, and his defeat at Haramārò the capture of Meratò, the loss of Ajmer and the fief Māla De gave to Hājī Khā in Jētārana (p. 200a). The *khyāta* closes with the list of the *sāhīs* of Kalvāna Singha (S. 1628).

The *khyāta* of RĀYA SINGHA begins p. 200b as follows:-

अह राव कल्याणसिंघजी रौ वषत दीवाणगी रौ काम सांगौजी
करता। सूँ जियां दिनां मै सांगौजी बहावत गुञ्जरा हा; पौछै
बीकानेर आधा तद रावजी श्रीरावसिंघजी सांगौजी रौ हवेली
पधारीया। नै गठ दाष्ठल हुवा। वा पौछै बहावत कर्मचंद दरबास
मै हाजर ऊवौ। तद रावजी श्रीरावसिंघजी इण नूँ दीवाणगी रौ
घिलम अनाधत करौ।... etc.

The events are not given in due chronological order. First we have an account of how Rāya Singha was introduced to Akbar by kāvara Māna Singha of Ābera, how Rāya Singha and Māna Singha defeated the Pāthānas of Ataka (p. 205a) (*sākhā ro gīta*, p. 205b), and how Akbar conferred on Rāya Singha the title of *rājā* (p. 205b) and a *mansab* of 4 thousand with a jurisdiction over 52 *parganas* (S. 1634). Then the chronicler skips back to the expedition against Ahmadabad (4 *sāyada rā gītu*, the first of which begins: बैद्यमंदपुर जीष जोधपुर चालू, p. 206a), and particularly indulges in a description of the bravery of Rāma Singha, Rāya Singha's brother, who captured Ahmad after killing his elephant (*sākhā rī mānī*: चोलै से तीसे उमै... p. 207b). Next he gives a list of the Rajputs killed in the last-mentioned conflict, and after it skips back to Rāya Singha's marriage with Jasamā De, the daughter of rānā Udē Singha, and the gift of 50 elephants he bestowed on the Cāraṇas on that occasion. The names of 7 Cāraṇas and 1 Bhāṭa are given in this connection.

हाथी १ दूदै आसौचै नूं दीनां। हाथी १ देवराज रत्नुं नै
दीनै (sic)। हाथी १ दुरसै आडै नूं दीनां। हाथी १ बारट अखण्डी
नूं दीनां। हाथी १ बारट लखेजौ नै। हाथी १ गैषै तुंकाई
सिंडायच नै दीना। हाथी १ झुलै साईयै नै दीनां। हाथी १ भाट
खेतसौ गांव दागड़ै है नै दीनां (p. 208b). (*Sāyada rō gīta*: रहस्यी
जग बोल घणा दिन रासा...)

The next subject treated is the expedition against Sultān of Sirohi, which Rāya Singha undertook by order of Akbar, and carried out most successfully by capturing Sultān himself and taking him prisoner to Bikaner (3 commemorative songs, p. 210a). Pp. 210b-214b exhibit a copy—in *devanāgarī*—of the *firmān* by Akbar in which Rāya Singha is recognized as a lord of 52 *parganas*. Then we have a description of how Rāya Singha conquered Jodhpur from *rāva* Candra Sena and held it for 1 year (p. 214b), and during this period gave the village of Bhadorā, in the Nāgōra territory, to Sādū Mālō, and four other villages to Ādhō Durasō, and *lākha pasāvnis* to Bāratha Lākhō, Bāratha Śāṅkara, etc. (*sākha rō kavitta*) Jodhpur is stated to have remained in the hands of Rāya Singha till S. 1639, when he asked Akbar to give it to Udē Singha (*sāyada rō gīta* by Ratanū Deva Rāja अई भाग रासा रूपत तप ईषता p. 215b). In S. 1642 Akbar commanded Rāya Singha to the Dekhan, and while there Rāva Singha ordered his chief minister Vachāvata Karma Canda to build at Bikaner a new fort, *Nāvā Kota*, which is the one that is now extant. The foundations were laid in Samvat 1645, and it was completed in Samvat 1650 (p. 216a). Follows the description of Rāva Singha's marriage at Jesalmer (S. 1649), and in this connection an anecdote is related concerning Sīndhāyaca Gēpō, and his habit of addressing all people as "thou", which had won him the nickname of *Tūkāro*. On that occasion, Rāva Singha bestowed some more gifts on the Cāraṇas, chiefly on Mahadū Jādō, Ratanū Deva Rāja, and Sādū Mālō (commem song by Sīndhāyaca Gēpō किसि राण रावल किसि
राव राजा कौयौ, p. 216a). P. 216a mentions a work (*Bhāsa*) in praise of Rāya Singha, which was composed by Bāratha Śāṅkara and was rewarded by Rāya Singha with one crore of rupees and a *jāgīr* in Nāgōra (*sāyada rō gīta* by Ādhō Durasō सबदी लग कोड़ अजाद रायसिंघ...). The last pages contain a description of Karma Canda's plot for murdering Rāya Singha and placing Dalapata on the throne, Karma Canda's taking refuge with Akbar, Akbar's reassuming from Rāya Singha the *purganas* of Bhatiéra Kasūra and others and assigning them to Dalapata S. 1656 p. 217b Dalapata's fight ng agau t Rāya

Singha and against Javadin and being captured by the latter the rebellion and death of Amara Singha and the songs sung by Cārani Padamā—Sādū Mālō's sister—on the occasion (S. 1654 pp 218a-219a), the death of Prithī Rāja (S. 1657); the death of Rāma Singha at Kalyāṇapura (S. 1656, commem. song सरणाई चरण वधाई उवदी, p. 220a); and lastly the death of Rāya Singha, which took place at Burāṇapura, in Samvat 1668 (*marasyō* by Ādhō Durasō : बडौ सूर सुटतार राधसिंह विसरामीया, p. 221a).

The *khyāta* of DAJĀPATA SINGHA begins p. 221a as follows :—

प्रौढ़ै दलपतसिंघजी गदी विराजीया । दलपतसिंघजी रौ जन्म
सं० १६२१ । फागण वद । ८ ॥ इष्ट ॥ ४४ । ४५ ॥ दलपतसिंहजी
रौ जन्मपत्री । सं० १६६८ राजा हुवा ॥ तद दिल्ली जाय पातसाह
जिहांगीर रै कदमां जागा । सूर वश्व । १ । चाकरौ करौ... etc.

The *khyāta* is a very short one. It relates how Dalapat incurred the displeasure of the Emperor by refusing to go to court, whereas Sūra Singha, his brother, succeeded in gaining the favour of the Emperor, and obtained from him the necessary help for making himself lord of Bikaner. Dalapat was defeated and captured and taken to Ajmer, where he broke off from the jail, after killing his wives, and sword in hand met a glorious death (*sāyudu rō gīta* कलां अद छोध किसन ची कामण... and *kavitta* : दूर पाय देष्वां .. p. 225a).

The *khyāta* of SŪRA SINGHA properly begins p. 225b with the dates of his birth (S. 1651) and accession to the throne (S. 1670), and then a copy of three *firmans* giving a list of the *parganas* assigned to him by Jahāgīr :—

प्रौढ़ै दिल्ली गया तठै पातसाह अहांगीरजी सुनसब इनायत
कीयो । जिल्ला मै पञ्चगना बगस्या तिल रौ सनंभ रौ नक्कां रौ याद ॥
फरमाण पखोधी रौ ॥... etc.

Before the beginning proper, however, some miscellaneous information is anticipated, namely : the revenge Sūra Singha took on the descendants of the traitor Vachāvata Karma Canda, the reassuming of some *jāgīrs* and privileges, and the gift of a *lākhpasāva* to Gādāya Colō, who had composed a *veli* in his honour. The gift is commemorated in the *dūkhō* following :—

ओलै रामण आप रां

ओलै नै कह आव ।

समाप्तीया

पछ धर

१११

(१) 1672, p. 225b). Almost the whole of the *khyāta* of Sura Singha consists of an account of the war consequent upon the rebellion of Khuram to his father Jahāgīr, and the part Sūra Singha played in it (comm. song by Śīḍhāyaca Kisano शिरद माहदण... p. 227b). The last three pages are devoted to Gōṛa Gopāla Dāsa, who distinguished himself in the suppression of the rebellion of the *navāb* of Thathò (pp. 229a-b), and to thākura Udè Bhāna of Mahājana, who defeated a revolt of the Jorvās. The death of Sūra Singha in the Dekhan is mentioned p. 230a and the year is given as Samvat 1688.

The *khyāta* of KARĀṇA SINGHA begins from a contest he had with *rāva* Amara Singha—the banished son of Gaja Singha of Jodhpur,—to whom Śāh Jahā had assigned Nāgōra, which had been in the possession of the *rājās* of Bikaner (pp. 230b-231a). Then it describes Karāṇa Singha's campaign against the *rājā* of Jvāñi who had rebelled to Śāh Jahā and was eventually defeated and captured in Samvat 1704, and after it the campaign Karāṇa Singha made against the *rāja* of Pūgaļa and the division he made of the territory of Pūgaļa amongst the Sekhāvata Bhāṭis (*sākhā rī nīśānī* by Nādū Mahesa Dāsa नीलै चै वैहनरै.. S. 1673, p. 232a). Next comes the description of Orangzeb's usurpation of the imperial throne (S. 1715, pp. 232b-233a), the death of Amara Singha (p. 233b), and then again the usurpation of Orangzeb, related at more length. Pp. 236a-238a contain a series of *jhūlanā dūhās* in honour of Kesari Singha—the second son of Karāṇa Singha—composed by Kaviyo Lūñia Karāṇa (करण प्रणाम प्रसेस कुं.. etc.). Follows a very interesting anecdote, illustrative of the attitude of the Rajputs towards the intolerant policy of Orangzeb. Orangzeb, it is stated, had devised a scheme for taking all the Rajput nobles beyond the Ataka under the pretext of a military expedition, and there forcibly convert them to the Islam. But the Rajputs were informed of the plot and, when they reached the Indus, they contrived to make the Mugals cross first, and then when the boats came back to fetch them, destroyed them all and returned to their lands. It is stated that the first to strike the axe on the boats was Karāṇa Singha, and in recognition of this fact he was given by the consent of all the Rajputs the title of "Emperor of Hindustan" (हिंदुस्तान रै पातसाह). The fact is commemorated in the *gīta* following:—

करण प्रथौ इकराह पतसाह आरंभ करे
कूप कर हले दरकूच काजा ।
अटक असुराण रा कटक सब ऊतरे
रहे बट वार हिंदवाह राजा ॥ १ ॥

वस घटबौस मिल वाल यह विघारी
जोह ज्ञाइग पड़े सोर जाड़ै।
सूर हौ सूर केवांग मुज साहीयाँ
आभ पड़तां ऊवौ भूप आड़ौ ॥ २ ॥
कुहाड़ां मार जिहाज बटका करे
धीर सांरा धरे मेट धोषो।
करां घग तोल मुष बोल कहीयौ करन
जितै ऊमौ इतै नहीं ओषो ॥ ३ ॥
करन वाषांग दुनीयांग धिन धिन कहै
धरम लचीयांग मुज अमर धारु।
अटक सूं लीयाँ हिंदवाण आयौ उरड़
मुरड़ पतसाह वीकांग मारु ॥ ४ ॥ (p. 239b).

After two other songs, one of which by Sindhabaya Thākuri, the chronicler proceeds to relate how Orangzeb called Karana Singh to Dilli to kill him, but afterwards thought it wiser to command him to Orangābād, and, whilst Karana Singh was there, resumed the *mansab* of Bikaner. In Samvat 1724 the *mansab* of Bikaner was given to Anopa Singh. The list page mentions three villages in the territory of Orangābād, which Karana Singh granted to Cāranas, to wit: Vikāsara to Sādū Mahesa Dāsa, Dātalī to Ratana Māna, and Revārō to Kavīyo Lūṇa Karana; and then the death of Karana Singh which took place at Orangābād in Samvat 1726 (commem. *gīta* नरा नाह पतसाह छोड़ाइ सकौयौ नही... p. 241b)

The *khyāta* of ANOPA SINGHA begins with a list of the *parganas* in the *mansab* of Bikaner, and then an account of Anopa Singh's participation in the war against Siva Rāja in the Dekhan —

पौछै अनोपसिंहजी नै पातसाहजी दबण रै बंदोबस्त सारु
मेलीया। जियां दिनां सिवराज राजगढ रौ घोड़ां हजार ३००००
दिबण मै सारी जागा डंड ठहरावै वा० मुलक लूटै। तिण घर माराज
पातसाहजी रै हुकम सूं फौज लेर पधारीया। परै सूं सिवराज
आयौ... etc. (p. 242a).

After the end of the war Anopa Singh was conferred by Orangzeb the title of *maharaja sayala rd gīta* सिवो

सवाल etc.) Follow the expeditions against Sikandara of Vāspara and Tana Sah of Golakunja (pp. 4 b-24 b) commem. song रूप की अनूप रस...), a *kavitta* on Orangzeb's religious intolerance (उद्देश्य प्रणालीयो... p. 243a), and minor accounts of marriages and the internal disturbances caused by the Bhātis of Cūḍera (pp. 243b-ff.) P. 247a it is recorded that Anopa Singhā was a great scholar and composed works in Sanskrit, amongst which the *Anūparatnākara* and *Anūpameghamālā*. Then we have the story of the trouble caused by Vanamālī Dāsa, an illegitimate son of Karanā Singhā, who enjoyed the favour of the Emperor, until Anopa Singhā succeeded in getting rid of him (pp. 247b-248b). P. 249a records the death of Anopa Singhā at Adūni, in Samvat 1755 (commem. song दलां साह रां वाह दोय राह दाये दुनौ...)

The *khyātu* of SARŪPA SINGHA is a very short and unimportant one in itself, but is enlarged by the insertion of some extraneous matter relating to Jodhpur beginning —

अरु सं १७६२ चैव सुह १५० नै प्रातसाहजौ दुरगदास ऊपर
वडा महर्वान हृषि अरु वीनती कर जोधपुर अजीतसिंघजौ नै
बगसायौ... (p. 249a),

and by a biographical account of Padama Singhā—the eldest son of Karanā Singhā—from the quarrel over a deer which took place at Oraugābād between Mohana Singhā—another son of Karanā Singhā—and the imperial *kotavālā*, and in which Padama Singhā killed the latter (pp. 249b-250b) (four commem. *gītās* one of which by Dhadhavārīvō Dvārakā Dāsa, pp. 251a-b) to the glorious death he met in the Dekhan (p. 256b) (commem. songs: लागा पग सेस आभ सिस लागौ .. etc., p. 257a-b). The chronicle of Sarūpa Singhā proper begins only p. 258a:—

अरु जिणां दिणां मै सुषत्यारौ मूर्धडै रुघनाथ रौ हैः वा० इणा
रै जिलै मै इतरौ आसामौ हैः औसवाल कोठारौ कूकड़चोपड़ौ
नैणमौ औवणदासौत... etc.

It consists only of a description of some intrigues which took place at Bikaner, while the young *mahārājā* was in the Dekhan, and terminated in the putting to death of Kothāri Nepā Si and three other officers who were suspected to be hostile to the Mājī. Sarūpa Singhā died in Samvat 1757, after a reign of only two years (p. 260b).

The *khyātu* of SUJĀNA SINGHA begins p. 260 with Orangzeb's transfer of his capital from Dilli to Orangabad

सूँ पातकाहजी इस तरे दिलौ कोडौ सं १७४८ दिलौ मै
फकीर सिरमद कुं मरवाया सूँ जौ सिरमद वडौ अवजौयौ सित
है... etc.

Commemorative *dūkh* (p. 261b) :—

केहै चैसी गमण कदर	केहै मनमौजी पैर।
सब के कंथ बटोल कर	ले गयौ आत्मगीर ॥ १ ॥

The only important events in the reign of Sujāna Singha are the repeated attacks he had to sustain from Ajita Singh, Abhē Singha, and Bakhat Singha of Jodhpur, namely: the first invasion by the Jodhpur army at the command of Bhāndari Rughanātha (pp. 261b-262b), the plot of Ajita Singha for capturing Sujāna Singha through Vyāsa Dipa Canda (p. 263a) the second invasion by Bakhat Singha and Abhe Singha of Jodhpur (S 1790, commem. song: हुनौ ताव स्त्रजां इसौ राव बौकां छथे, p. 264a), and lastly the stratagem of Bakhat Singha for entering the fort of Bikaner by surprise (S 1791, p. 265b) P 264b it is stated that Sujāna Singha entrusted the administration of the State to his son *kīrvārī* Jorāvar Singha. The demise of Sujāna Singha, which took place in Samvat 1792 is recorded p. 266a

The subject of the *khyāta* of Jorāvar Singha which begins p. 266a as follows.—

पौछे देस रे दष्टावै पासै राजा अभैसिंघजी रौ तर्फ सं थाणा
बैठा हा: तिण सूँ फौज कर औजी थाणा ऊपर चढ़ैया: सूँ थाणा
सारा उठाय दैना: वा० परे सूँ अभैसिंघजी फौज कर वषतसिंघजी
रौ कांकड़ पर डेरा कीया...,

is likewise formed by the hostilities with Jodhpur, this time Bakhat Singha siding with Jorāvar Singha against Abhē Singha. The account of Abhē Singha's siege of Bikaner, which was relieved by Jē Singha of Āmbera's assault on Jodhpur, is given at great length pp. 268a-274b. The *khyāta* ends p. 276a with the death of Jorāvar Singha (S. 1802).

The *khyāta* of GAJA SINGHA begins :—

तथा जोरावरसिंहजी रे लाहै संतान नहौं तिण रौ वडौ चिंता
हुए वा० ज्यां दिनां अमरसिंघजी। तारासिंहजी। गुड़सिंहजी।
नागोर स यह सेय जार्य थाया हा बोकानेर रौ विमाक वहं थारू

(p 276a), and treats the subjects following installation of Gaja Singhā, invasion of Bikaner by the Jodhpur army headed by Bhandārī Ratana Canda and its defeat (pp. 276b-278b) *sākha rō gīta* : कहै ओम जोधांष रो प्रजा अमराव कथ...), coalition of Gaja Singhā and Bakhat Singhā against Abhē Singhā and Malāna Rāvā (S. 1804, pp. 279a-b), coalition of Gaja Singhā and Bakhat Singhā against Rāma Singhā of Jodhpur, and account of the relations that existed between Ajita Singhā of Jodhpur and Jē Singhā of Āmbera on one side, and the Emperor on the other (pp. 279b-283b), defeat of Rāma Singhā and installation of Bakhat Singhā on the throne of Jodhpur (S. 1808, p 284), Gaja Singhā's marriage at Jesalmer (S. 1808, pp. 284b-287a) copy of a *sanad* by Ahamad Sāh dated *san* 1166, in which Gaja Singhā is recognized as a *mansabdār* of 7 thousand (pp. 288b-289b), coalition of Gaja Singhā, Vijē Singhā, and Bahādar Singhā of Kisanagadha against Rāma Singhā of Jodhpur and the Marāthās (pp 289b-295a, S. 1812) The remaining pages contain mostly local and unimportant information concerning minor events: such as Gaja Singhā's marriage with the daughter of rājā Jēta Sī of Kāvā, which took place at Jaipur (S. 1812), and which is described very diffusely pp. 295b-298b, etc. Pp. 307b-309a describe the dispute between Vije Singhā of Jodhpur and Ara Sī of Udepur over the province of Godhavāra, and Gaja Singhā's intermediation in the same (S. 1828). The *khyāta* ends p 311b with the death of Gaja Singhā in Samvat 1844.

The *khyāta* of RĀJA SINGHA, which is a very brief one begins p. 312a, after a list of the sons and wives of Gaja Singhā :—

हमै माराज राजसिंघजी राजा हुवा सूरौर मै बेद तौ
पैलड्डीज ऊती पण राजतिष्ठक विश्वजीयां पछै सरथा घणी घट
गई... etc.

Rāja Singhā had long been ill, and succumbed to his illness a few days after his accession. He left an infant son, Pratāpa Singhā, who according to the chronicle, died of small-pox in the same year as his father (p. 312b).

The *khyāta* of SŪRATA SINGHA goes from p. 312b to p. 339a. It begins :—

धीक्कै सं° १८४७ पोष वद ६ मंगलवार नै माराजकंवार रवन-
सिंघजी रो जन्म हुवौ अह इण्डीज साल फौज कर पधारीया
गाव कालू मांथ कर डेरा चूरु हुवा ठाकर तिवजीसिंहजी पावां
लायर etc

The most important events related are the capture of Bhatanera (S. 1862, pp. 313a-314b)—it was after capturing it that Sūrata Singha changed its old name into that of Hanumānagadha—the Sindh expedition (S. 1858-9, pp. 314b-315b) the coalition of Sūrata Singha with Jagata Singha of Jaipur and Savāi Singha of Pohakarana against Māna Singha of Jodhpur (S. 1863-5, pp. 316b-320a), the invasion of Bikaner by the Jodhpur army (pp. 320a-322a), the fight for Cūrū (pp. 324b-ff.) the treaty concluded with the East India Company in Samvat 1875, of which a copy is inserted pp. 330b-331b, the help received from the English (pp. 332a-ff.), etc. The *khyāta* ends p. 339a with the death of Sūrata Singha (S. 1885).

The *khyāta* of RATANA SINGHA begins p. 339b as follows—

सं० १८८५ वैसाख वद् ५ श्रीमाराज रत्नसिंहजी तष्ठ
विहाजीया: कर्गमौल मै सं० पहला तौ गंव सेषसर है गोदाई
... तिलक कौयौ श्रीहजूर है वा० पौछै माजन रां ताकरा॒ वैरीसालजी॑
सेरसिंहोत हजूर है तिलक कौयौ... etc.

It is the most diffuse of all the *khyātas* and numbers 55 leaves containing a very minute and particular account of all the events, most of them unimportant, in Ratana Singha's reign, which it would be difficult and superfluous to mention here in detail. The death of Ratana Singha (S. 1908) is told p. 393b, and after it a series of *maruyā kavittas* by Viśhū Bhoma is quoted, and with it ends the work.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 2.—राठौडँ री वंसावलौ नै पौढियाँ नै
फुटकर वाताँ.

A MS. in the form of an ordinary book, cloth-bound consisting of 82 leaves wrongly numbered as 81, of which 6 loose, 3 at the beginning and 3 at the end. Size 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Many pages are blank. The written pages contain from 12 to 15 lines of writing of 13 to 16 *aksaras*. Old Marwari script, except pp. 25a-27a, which are in *devanāgarī*, and were apparently written long after the rest of the MS. Date, about the end of the Samvat-century 1600. In the script no difference made between च and छ.

The MS. is a very important and valuable one, especially in view of its age. It contains the works following.—

(a) राठौड़ी रो वंसावली राज सौहेजी सूर राज कल्याणमलजी

ताँई, pp 1a-24a A genealogical sketch of the Rāthorias of Bikaner from rāvā Sihò to rāva Kalyāna Mala, who died at Bikaner in Samvat 1630. It begins —

राजि श्रीसौहोजी कनवज छंती आ[य] षेड रहीयो पक्के
श्रीदारकाजी रो [जात] नु हालीयो सु विचालै पाटण मुख[रा]ज
सोलंकी रो इच्छार सु : लाघौ फु[ला]यो उजाड धंशा कौया सु ते रे
कौये सौहेजी (sic) नु राखै पक्के त्तीहेजी कहो जु जात कहि नै विरतो
आईस पक्के विरता आथा ताहरा : लाघौ फुलाण्यो मारीयो पक्के सौहेजी
नु : मुखराज परनाथ नै षेड मेल्हीया (p. 1a),

and continues with a list of the sons of Sihò who are here represented as four, to wit, Āsatāna, Sonaga, Ajò, and Reñū and with regard to the last one it is stated that his son was killed by some Cāraṇas, whom he used to feast at his table (p. 1b). Follow lists of the sons of Āsatāna, Dhādhala, Udalā, Sañakhò, and Virama, containing almost only bare names. With Virama (p. 3b), the genealogy enlarges into a compendious *khyātu* or historical sketch. This begins —

तथा : दीरमजी महेवै : मालेजी कान्हे रहता नै जोइया भटनेर
बाह्यारे रे (sic) रहे आपत भाइ बुगो हालीयो पक्के जोइयो:
लुणो तु चुवडराथ मारीयो...

Follows the account of Cūdò, Virama De's son, from the legend of his having been brought up by Cāraṇa Ālhò at Kalāū (p. 6a), to his death under the walls of Nāgòra (p. 12a) —

पक्के मुखतान रो फोञा वै दिल्ली रा फोञा के नै राज चुहे
उपर नागोर आथो राज चुहो नागोर मारीया पक्के केल्हण अपुठे
गयो हैमै।

Next comes a list of the sons of Cūdò and after it the narrative is continued with Satò and Rina Mala, the adventures of Narabada being kept in prominent view. P. 17a gives a list of the sons of Jodhò, in which Vikò is the first, and a preliminary account of him is given as follows.—

१ राजि श्रीबोकोषो तु ? अंगसु

ताहरा कितराहे क दिव उसीया रहौया पक्के कोडमदेसर राज
गिणमल ही बवह रांगदे ही दौकरी तलाव कराडीयो तेथ रहा।

With page 17b the account of Vikò is resumed, from the attempt he made to make himself lord of Jodhpur at the death of Jodhò —

पक्के जोधोजी राम कहो सु टीकाइत नौबो झतो सु पेहली
राम कहो हुतो पक्के राज वीको कोडमदेसर झंतो सु राज वेसल
भीमोत वीकेजी तु कहाडीयो जु राज जोधे राम कहो क्वै जे विगर
गठ मै चढ़ीया तु आयो तो टीको तो तु हुसो पक्के राज वीको
कोडमदेसर हुतो हालीयो सु पेडे माहे आवंत अंमल कर नै सुतो
सु मोवडे रो आयो ने ता पेहली हाडी जसमादे उतर नै वेसल
तु हाथर गेहर नै ले चढ़ी गठ उपर पक्के सातल तु टीको दीन्दै
तितरै राज वीकोही आयो पक्के गठ घेरीयो राज वीकै शुः (sic).

The *khyāta* of Vikò comes to an end p. 19b with the foundation of Bikāner. The following pages contain a very brief account of Lūna Karanya, and then only bare lists of names of the sons of Vikò (p. 20b), Lūna Karanya (p. 22b), Jēta Si (p. 23a) and Kalyāṇa Mala (p. 23b-24a).

(b) दिल्ली रै प्रातसाहाँ रौ धार, pp. 25a-27a. A list of the Emperors of Dillī from Sultān Samakā Gorī (1st) to Jahāgīr (73th). Apparently written at a later time than the rest of the MS.

(c) साँखलाँ दह्याँ सु जाँगलु लियौ तै रौ हाल, pp. 37a-b

A very interesting little note on Ajiyāpura (Jāgalū !) and Prithi Rāja, and how the Sākhalas conquered Jāgalū from the Dahiyās —

दह्याणी अजीयादै (गांव) रिणौहरौ दह्यायै है बैटौ राजा
प्रिथीराज तु मांगी झतो सु डोलौ दह्याया ले ने हात्तीया झंता पक्के
जाँगलु आय रहा पक्के अजीयादै कोट आय है नाव अजीयापुर
कराडीया आगै जंगल धरतो झंती किउ न झतो पक्के राजा प्रिथी-
राज सौकार रामण (sic) इये धरतो आयो झंतो ताहरा अजीयापुर
आयो पक्के आयर मु से अजमेर गयो नै दह्योबा अजीयादै है साथ

झला सु रहीया पछै सांघलो (सावसो.) रुम (नामोर दे माव) झली आथ नै रासौसर रहौ पछै उपाधीयो १ केसव सांघलां रे झतो तिख कुड कर नै सांघलां सं वात कौबो जु थो नु जांगलु दीरा दु सांघला नु मराड नै पछै दहीया नु सांघलां बेटो [दी]न्ही पछै जान आई झंती ताहार (sic) सगलां [द]हीया नु चुक कर नै सांघला मारीया मार नै जाय जांगलु जीथो उव सांघला रहता पछै।

(d) राठौड़ी री पौडियो राउ सीहैजी सूँ बीकानेर है राउ कल्याणमलजी लॉइ, pp. 39b-43b A series of genealogical lists containing only bare names and almost identical with the lists in (a).

(e) राठौड़ी री पट्टावली आसपाल सूँ बीकानेर है राजा सूरज-सिंहजी लॉइ, p. 46b. A list of the Rāthōṛa rulers from Āśa Pāla to Sūraja Singha rājā of Bikaner Containing only bare names

(f) राउ जोधैजी री बेढँ कियो री आद, pp. 47a-48b A list of the battles fought by rāva Jodhō, beginning.—

कुवरपदे घंका (sic).

१ केरबो मारीयो

ताहरा वाहर चढौयो सु चुहलशाइ आपडोयो ओथ बेढँ छई... etc.

(g) वीदावतो री विगत, pp. 53b-56b. A note on the Vīdāvatas from rāva Jodhō, who conquered Lārānū, Chāpara and Dronapura from the Mohilas Ajita, Vachō, and Kānō, and gave the land to his son Vīdō, down to Bhopata Rāmōta, whose domains were confiscated by rājā Rāya Singha in Samvat 1628. The note contains a list of the seven sons of Vīdō and the villages they possessed, and then a short historical account of the Vīdāvatas down to Bhopata, and their relations with the rulers of Bikaner and the Pathāṇas of Nāgōra. The note begins.—

मोहिल अजीत नै राणौ वक्तौ इयां सो राजधान लाड़गु नै क्षापर झतौ मे प्रयपुर मोहिल कान्हो वक्तौ पछै है औजोधणी

(sic) समका नु मारि नै मोहिले रे री (sic) घरितौ चे नै राजि
ओबौदेजी नु राखीयौ... etc.

(h) काँधलौताँ री पौठियाँ, pp. 58b-60b. A series of genealogical lists of the Kādhalōta Rāthoras containing only bare names. It ends with the two sons of Jagō Sāidāsōta Nāraṇ and Rāgho Dāsa.

(i) जोधावत जोधपुर रे धरियाँ री पौठियाँ, pp. 63a-65b
Genealogical lists of the successors of Jodhō, coming down as far as the sons of Udē Singha. The lists contain only bare names except for a short narrative in prose which is inserted pp. 64a ff. and the subject of which are Candra Sena and his sons Ugr Sena, Rāya Singha, and Āsakarana, and his brother Udē Singh. This narrative begins as follows :—

जोधपुर तुरकायो कै (।) चंदसेणाजी राम कहो ताहरा टीको
आसकर (sic) नु दीन्हो पछै कितरेहेके दिहाड़ै उगरसेन कहो जु
मो कांहा चाकरी कराडौ की नही... etc.

(j) राष्ट्र मालै नै जगमाल मालाज्जत रे दीकराँ इै नाम तथा
पौष्टकरणाँ री पौठियाँ, pp. 74b-75a. Three genealogical lists giving only bare names the third of which comes down as far as Sūjō Lūkāvata.

(k) भाटियाँ री पौठियाँ, pp. 78a-81b. Genealogical lists of the Bhātis of Jesalmer, Derāvara, Vtkamapura Pūgaļa, and Hūpasara. The first list begins —

भाटौ छवा लाँह री विगत (।) १ भाटौ २ मांजमराव १
मंगलशाव १ बीजल १ देदल १ केहर १ तंगु तणौट कराडीयो १
विजैशाव १ देवराव देशावर कराडीयो १ मुघ १ वाकु... etc.

The last name in the first list is *rānja Kalyāna Dāsa* Hararājōta, who is here stated to have succeeded in Samvat 1670

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 8:—**बौकानेर रे राठोड़ां री ख्यात देसदरपण तथा पट्टों र गाँवों री विगत.**

A cloth-bound volume, consisting of 166 leaves, each measuring $12\frac{1}{2}'' \times 14\frac{1}{2}''$. Nearly 30 leaves blank. Each page contains about 25 lines of writing, and each line about 50 akṣaras. The MS. was all written by one and the same hand apparently some 30–40 years ago. It is a copy from another MS. as clearly shown by the frequent empty spaces in the text. It contains two different works, to wit:—

(a) बौकानेर रे राठोड़ां री ख्यात देसदरपण सिंहायच दयालुदास

कृत, pp 1a—57b. A history of the Rāthōḍra rulers of Bikaner from the origins down to the reign of mahārājā Ratana Singh (Samvat 1902). The date of the composition of the work and the name of its author are recorded in ten dūḥas in Piṅgala in the first page, which form a kind of introduction and explain that the *khyāta* called *Deśadarpana*, i.e. "the mirror of the country," was compiled by *kavi* [Śindhāyaca] Dayāla Dāsa by order of *rāva* [Vēda Mahatā] Jasavanta Singh, during the reign of mahārājā Sirdār Singh of Bikaner, in Samvat 1927 (1871 A.D.). Dayāla Dāsa is the same Cāraṇa who compiled the *Khyāta* No. 1, described above. The present work, however, is not identical with the last-mentioned one, but differs from it to some degree especially in the first part. The *Deśadarpana* is a much less finished and co-ordinate work than *Khyāta* No. 1. It is a very summary and defective chronicle from the beginning down to the accession of mahārājā Gaja Singh (Samvat 1802), and a very minute and diffuse one from the accession of Gaja Singh to the end.

The work begins with a list of the names of the Rāthōḍras of Bikaner, from Nārāyaṇa (1st) to mahārājā Dūgara Singh (262nd), which contains only bare names, and then the narrative, in Marwari prose, begins from *rājā* Puñja (247th). P. 4a gives the following account of *rāvī* Sīhō:—

२५५ मौ पौढो सौयोजी सेतसामजी रा हुवा तिथा री जनम री
वाद सं ११४५ कातौ व्य ५ री जनम सं १२१२ वैसाष व्य १२ राजा
हुवा : लाष २४०००० री पैदा सुं कौलाइक परगनां सुं इनाथल कनोज
जई सु पातसाह री चाकरी मै रञ्जु हुवा . . . etc.

The *khyāta* of Bikaner proper begins from p 7b with an account of how rāvī Jodhō defeated rāvī Ajita Mohila and

conquered from him Gujpara and Dronapura. ... the reasons for Vikò's and Kàdhala's emigration are given much in the same way as in MS. I.—

उगाहीज दीना कवर बौकोजी काकाजी कांधलजी सु इक्लास
घणी झंती सु कांधलजी सुं कवर बौकोजी वत्ताय इह्या था राव
जोधाजी यां नुं देखीया इसो पुरमायो आज तो काका कांधलजी
सुं भलीज है सला हुवै सु जांगो छा इसी दीसे कै काई नवी जमी
षाटसौ . . . etc.

The *khyāta* of Vikò continues in the next two pages, his conquests being simply mentioned one after another. About the expedition against Jodhpur, it is said that Vikò succeeded in looting the city (p. 9b). The *khyātu* of Léma Karana (pp. 10-11b) contains exactly the same events as MS. I., and they are also given in the same order. The *khyātu* of Léta Si begins p. 11b as follows.—

सं १५८३ सांवण सुद ५ नुं गांव नापासर है डेरा सुं बौदावत
कौल्याणदास री लहफ रो खोठी आयो लै रा समंचार मातमपोसी
वासतै कौल्याणदास आवै कै इसा समाचार रावजी श्रीजैतसी सुं मालम
हुवा : तै पर रावजी कहायो वात समझौ अठै आवण ही क्लुही काम
नहौ . . . etc..

and ends abruptly p. 13b with the mention of rāja Mala De's expedition against Bikaner. Follow the *khyātas* of Kalyan Mala (p. 14a), Rāya Singha (pp. 14a-15b), Dalapata Singha (pp. 15b-16b), Sūra Singha (pp. 17a-18a), Karana Singha (pp. 18a-18b), Anopa Singha (pp. 18b-19a), Sueūpa Singha (p. 19a), Su jāna Singha (pp. 19a-20b), and Jorāvar Singha (pp. 20b-21a) all of which are very abridged and defective some of them consisting only of a few lines and giving only the dates of the principal events. This part of the work contains no commemorative songs.

The latter part of the work, which describes the reigns of Gaja Singha, Sūrata Singha, and Ratana Singha, is compiled on altogether different lines and contains much the same substance as the corresponding part in MS. I. The *khyātu* of Gaja Singha begins, p. 21a, as follows:—

श्रीजी जैपुर था सु रौणी पधाहीया तहै बौकानेर सु झंतो
श्री सान्धा गया बौकानेर सं १८०२ असाढ़ न्द

१४ नु आँख पौरो पछै गादी बौद्धजीवा पछै सं १८०२ उक्तहो सत
कवरजी अमरसौधजी गांव गाठवालै सुं परवाहा जोधपुर राजा अभे-
सौधजी कहै मदत लेवण सारू गया . . . etc.

and comes to an end p 26b Then follows the *khyāta* of Sūrat Singh (pp. 26b-32b), and lastly that of Ratana Singh (pp. 32b-57b). This begins —

सं १८०५ वैसाष व्व ५ गदीनसौव हुवा वैसाष व्व ५ नु औजी
पोसाष कर करणमोल मै पधारीया : तष्ट ऊपर बौद्धजीवा यहला
तो गांव सेबवर है गोदारा औजी है तीलक कौयो पछै महाजन है
ठाकर बौका रतनसौधोत वैहीसालजी सेरसौधोत तीलक कौयो . . .
etc

From a comparison of the few lines quoted above with the corresponding ones in MS 1 (p 339b), it will be seen how closely the two MSS agree with one another. In fact, especially as far as the *khyāta* of Ratana Singh is concerned, the text in the two works is identical, except for slight differences in the wording and the use of different synonyms. In the *Deśadarpana*, the *khyāta* of Ratana Singh is not completed. It breaks off in Samvat 1902 with the mention of the contingent Ratana Singh sent to Maroṭha in help of the English (p 57b corresponding to p 378b in MS 1)

(b) बौकानेह है यद्रौ है मौवै श्री विभत, pp. 76a-154a. A

descriptive list of the villages in the Bikaner State, classified according to the names of their different tenants with the figures of their respective income population, etc., and also summary accounts of the principal events in the history of each fief, as well as genealogical lists of the ancestors of the present tenants, etc. Compiled under the reign of mahārājā Sirdār Singh, and probably intended to form a kind of supplement to the *khyāti* (a) described above. The work begins from the villages assigned to the temples for their maintenance :—

श्रीदेवस्थाना लाजकै (sic) गांव मंडोया तै श्री तपसौल इया भांव,

then follow the other fiefs. As a specimen of the nature of the work we may take the account of the fief of Mahājana, which begins p. 98a as follows :—

रेष

गांव

पैदावारी

८८

८८

५१००

ठौकांगो महाजन पटो गांव १३५ रो लीषीजी तै री वौशत इण
भांत क्वै (१) हमार ठा० अमरसौंधजी ठाकरे बरु पटै रा गांव १०६
ठाकर बंदगो में पोहता तै सुं बधाई रा गांव ११ परधांन ठाकरां रे
अमरावत क्वै ल्यां रे पटै गांव १५ इण भांत पटो तो गांव अंक सो
पैतीस १३५ रो लीषीजी परंत हमार पटै वा॒ आवाद कमतो क्वै तै री
तपसील इण भात ठा० छावो मीसल सौहै क्षेत्र महाजन रो ठौकांगो
रावजी औलुणकरणजी रै राज मै वडा कवर रतनसौजी था ज्यां नै
बाबल मै ठौकांगो बंधायो संवत १५८२...

Then follows a list of all the villages in the fief of Mahājana. The work describes first the fiefs of the Rāthōras (Vikā, Jodhā, Rūpāvata, Vīdāvata, etc.) and then those of the chiefs belonging to other tribes of Rajputs (Bhāū, Tāvara, Parihbāra, Kachavāha, Pāvāra, Vāghora, etc.).

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 4 :—वीकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ री वात तथा वंसावली,

A MS. consisting of 54 leaves, of which about one half covered with writing, and the other half blank. Incomplete, apparently one or two leaves being missing at the end. Each leaf measures 8½" x 6" and contains 23 lines of writing of about 18 akṣaras each. Written all by one hand, some 150-200 years ago. Cloth-bound, but with loose leaves. The script is very incorrect *devanāgarī* and makes no distinction between ड and ढ. The MS. contains.—

(a) राठौड़ाँ री वात राव सौहैजी सुं राजा रायसिङ्हजी तोहै,

pp 1a-23b A very summary historical sketch of the Rāthōras of Bikaner from *rāvu* Sihō to *rājā* Rāya Singha, apparently compiled during the reign of the latter. The first part of the work, from the beginning to the reign of Lāṇa Karana (pp. 1a-15b) is written on the very same and identical lines as (a) in MS. 2 the only difference being in that the account here is much more ample than that in MS. 2 and moreover

songs are abundantly interspersed. Many passages are practically identical in the two works, only the wording is slightly altered by the use of different synonyms and expressions. There is no doubt that of the two versions, that contained in MS. 2 is the original. To give an idea of the close dependency of the two works on one another I quote below the beginning of our MS. 4 (*a*), which the reader may compare with the beginning of MS. 2 (*a*) quoted in the above pages —

सौहेजी घेड गांव आय नै रहौया पछै श्रीहारिकाजी रौ जात
 नु ज्ञानीया बौच पाटंग सोलंकौ मूलराज रौ रजवार उठै डेरा कीथा
 सु मूलराज चावोडां रो दोहौतो चावोडां रै भाटौ लाषे फुलांगी सुं वैर
 सु लाखै घेटै करण मै निबन्धा घात दीया तै सुं राज रो धंगी मूलराज
 झवो सु मूलराज सौहेजी सुं मिलौयो कहो मारे लाखै सुं वैर कै थे
 मारी मदाह (sic) करो . . . etc.

The narrative continues on the same lines as in MS. 2 (*a*) only more diffuse, as far as the expedition of Lūna Karana against Jesalmer, the account of which ends p. 15b, as follows —

मु अठा सु लुगकरण फोज कर घटौयो सु जेसलमेर सु कोस हेक
 यरीया बावलांगी सुधा फेरीया रावल गठ मां बेठै जोयो,
 corresponding to the following passage in MS. 2 (*a*). (p. 20a) —
 ता पछै राज लुगकरण वले जटक करि नै जेसलमेर गया राजल गढ
 झालौयो पछै कोट दोल। फेर नै पाढ़ा आया.

The rest of the work finds no correspondence in MS. 2 (*a*) which is interrupted after the list of the sons of Lūna Karana corresponding to p. 16a in the present MS. Pp. 16a-23b contain a continuation of the narrative, on quite the same lines, from the accession of Jēta Si to the reign of Rāya Singh. I give below the last lines, from which it would appear that the work was composed under the last-mentioned rājā —

अर रायसंघजी राज करें देस मां अंमल दसतुर झवो पछै पात-
 साह अकवर गुजरात रयासा पर आवै स [हे]रा अजमेर झवा तद अठा
 सुं रायसंघजी रामसंघजी दुआ झमराव साशा साथ ले अजमेर पातसा
 रौ पावां लागा पंख पातसा ईहां सु राजी नहौ.....यहै इहां अरज
 जीवो जो गुजरात पर इरवण रे हुसा चाकरी मुत्रो वर देशासा वर

पातसा कल्हे वीकानर रो नवमोद्दरो अजबाबो अप्रमर रो भा
तहिनाथ हैं भात चाकर हुवा.

Here ends the work proper. After the end, 4 commemorative *dāhās* are added which have nothing to do with Rāj Singh and whereof the text is very incorrect.

(b) जोधपुर है राठौड़ राजावाँ रो बंसावली, pp. 236-266

genealogy of the Rāthorā rulers of Jodhpur from *rām* Shō to *mahārājā* Abhē Singha. It contains only names and reference to the principal events and dates. The latest date mentioned is Samvat 1781.

(c) बीकानेर है राठौड़ राजावाँ रो बंसावली, pp. 266-276

similar genealogy of the Rāthorā rulers of Bikaner from *rām* Vikō to *mahārājā* Anopa Singha. The latest date mentioned is Samvat 1726, but the genealogy is incomplete one or more leaves having gone lost at the end of the MS.

The MS forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort
Bikaner

MS. 5:—बीकानेर रो ख्यात महाराजा सुजाण-
सिंहजी सुँ महाराजा गजसिंहजी ताँई नै
दूजी फुटकर वाताँ तथा प्रिधौराजरासै।

A huge volume, cloth-bound numbering 374 leaves, $16\frac{1}{2}$ ¹ in size. Each page contains from 36 to 42 lines of writing, and each line from 30 to 35 *akṣaras*. Written by different hands, all in *devanagari* script. About 100 years old, at the most. A few pages blank. The volume contains:-

(a) महाराजा सुजाणसिंहजी रो वात, pp 2a-5a An historical sketch of the reign of *mahārājā* Sujana Singha of Bikaner. Beginning:-

सं० १७४७ सांवण सुद ३ रो जन्म सं० १७५७ वैसाख सुद ७ पा
बैठा जेठ वद १२ श्रीबीकानेर वधाइ आइ पातसाह श्रीखोरगंगसाह
चाकरो मै सोनै द्या सं० १७६३ मिलौ पागुब

खोरगसाह फोत छवो अधीक्षिहजी पातसाह री सुख ने आखोर स
असवार हुय जोधपुर कायंम कौयो . . . etc

The work contains a description of the Jodhpur expedition against Bikaner, lead by Bhandārī Raghunātha, the conspiracy of Ajita Singhā to murder Sujāna Singhā through Vyāsa Dipa Canda, the marriage of Sujāna Singhā at Dūgarapura (S 1776) and the war with Jodhpur of Samvat 1790-92.

(b) सहाराजा जोरावरसिंहजी तथा गजसिंहजी री ख्यात ने
नूनी ख्यात ही बातें, pp 6a-95b A chronicle of the reigns of Jorāvar Singhā and Gaja Singhā of Bikaner, with special reference to the wars with Jodhpur and digressional dialogues on the earlier history of Bikaner, Jodhpur, and other Rajput States. The work begins —

...ने देस मै राजा श्रीब्रभैसिंहजी वषतसिंहजी है धाँणां उपर
असवार हुवा वौदासर गोपालपुरै सुकांस हुवा पहै सुं राजा वषतसिंहजी
प्रोहत जगनाथ जैदेवांशी पोहकरणो जमीयत जोधपुर नामोर बगेरै
सेवावत साटूलसिंघ जगरांमोत फोज भारी ले ने श्रीजी री फोज है
सुकालवै आय उतरौया...,

and proceeds immediately to relate the attack on Bikaner by Abhē Singhā of Jodhpur, and the siege he laid to the fort. P 71 the first digression begins with the account of the mission of Mūhatā Ananda Rūpa to Savāī Jē Singhā of Jaipur to induce him to take the field against Jodhpur and thus relieve the siege of Bikaner. His dialogues with mahārājā Jē Singhā begin from p. 11b, where Jē Singhā questions him about the earlier history of Bikaner and its relations with Jodhpur —

महाराज श्रीसवाइजेसिंहजी फुरमाइ जो सुहंताजी जोधपुर रा
सुं धाँहाँरै आगजी हकौकत किया तरै कै।

The reply by Ananda Rūpa is in the form of a summary historical sketch of Bikaner, from *rāva* Vīkō to *rājā* Dałapati Singhā (pp 11b-18a). To corroborate and illustrate his recital Ananda Rūpa has a bard summoned his name Jayā Rāma a Bāraṭha originally from Bikaner who recites all the commemorative songs referring to the events related. The narrative by Ananda Rūpa begins —

सुहंतजी अरज किवी जो महाराज जाँगलु संक्षलां हो राज थो
सु आपत री अदावत था सु भरवी वैराव ऊर विव

ਤੁਮਹ ਸਾਂਬਜੇ ਨਾਪੇ ਮਾਣਕਹਾਰ ਹੈ ਰਾਵ ਜੋਧੈਯੋ ਕਿਨੈ ਜਾਧ ਭਖਤੀ ਦੀ
ਕੈਨਤੀ ਕਿਵੀ.. etc. (p 11b),

and continues with the *khyāta* of Vīkò his conquests his foundation of Bikaner, and his expedition against Jodhpur (pp. 11b-12b). Then follow the *khyātas* of Lūna Kalana (pp 12b-13a) which contains only the account of the expedition against Jesalmier and some commemorative songs Jēta Si (pp 13a-13b) Kalvāna Singhā (pp. 15b-16a), Rāya Singhā (pp. 16a-17a), and Dalapata Singhā (pp. 17a-18a), all of which are more or less defective and incomplete. After Ānanda Rūpa has completed the account of the reign of Dalapata Singhā, *mahā-*
rājā Jē Singhā interrupts his recital by questioning him about the origin of his family. The reply of Ananda Rūpa is contained in pp. 18a-19a where he traces his pedigree to Osiv whence his ancestor Siva Rāja Sālāvata emigrated to Bikaner during the time of *rāra* Vīkò.—

... ਓਸੀਧਾਂ ਮਾਂਛਾਂਝੇ ਕਵੀਸ ਵਾਸ ਥੋ ਨੈ ਓ ਸੁਲਕ ਦੋ—

ਰਾਵ ਚਵਡੈ ਵੌਰਸੋਤ ਮੰਡੋਹਰ ਲੀਵੀ ਤਿਣ ਦਿਨ ਸੁੰ ਦਰਖਾਰ ਮੈ ਪਸ ਕੈ ਤਟਾ
ਘੜੈ ਰਾਵ ਜੋਧੈਯੀ ਰੋ (sic) ਕਵਰ ਵੀਕੈਯੀ ਸਾਂਥ ਓਸੀਧਾਂ ਸੁ ਸਿਵਰਾਣ
ਸਾਲਾਵਤ ਮਾਧਾਵਖੀ ਲੋਕ ਸੁਧੋ ਆਧੋ...etc. (p. 18a).

The dialogical digression ends p. 19b with an account of the contest Bikaner had with *rāra* Amara Singhā after the Emperor had assigned Nāgōra to the latter.

From p. 20a the main narrative is resumed with a description of the council Jē Singhā held with his nobles, and how they all resolved to draw their swords against Jodhpur. Pp 20b-21a describe the march of the Jaipur army and the alarm of Abhē Singhā, who in great haste raised the siege of Bikaner and ran to the defence of his capital. *Sākha rō dūhō*—

ਤੈਨੈ^१ ਮਹੌਨਾ ਪਾਂਚ ਦਿਨ ਗਠ ਸੁੰ^२ ਗੋਤਾ ਬਾਧ ।

ਅਮਮਲਾਹੈ ਬਰ ਆਵਿਯੈ^੩ ਪ੍ਰਾਵੈ^੪ ਆਗ ਲਗਾਯ ॥ ੧ ॥

P. 21b a new digression begins, also in the form of dialogues, the interlocutors this time being Jē Singhā of Jaipur, Bakhat Singhā of Nāgōra, Dalel Singhā of Būdi, and other chiefs assembled in the Jaipur camp. The first recital is by Bakhat Singhā, who in compliance with a request of Jē Singhā, relates the early history of Jodhpur from *rāra* Sihō to *rāra* Jodhō (pp 22a-30b). This recital begins:—

ਆਮਲਾਂ ਬੁਚਹਕਾ ਕਿਨੈ ਇਣ ਤਵੈ ਸੁਝੀ ਕੈ ਪਦਿਪਦਾ ਰਾਠੀਡਾਂ ਰੀ ਕਨਵਾ

राजधानी सु महाराज श्रीअमैचहनो द्वेषपांगुजो कहाको ताहा री साहिणी
रा कठा ताहु वषांण कहो ताहरै वस्ताइसेन झवो ताहरै पाट सेतराम
ने सेतरामजो रै सौहोजी झवा...etc..

and ends with the foundation of Jodhpur by *rāva* Jodhō in Samvat 1515. The conversation is continued in pages 30b-32b with the early history of the Sisodivās (pp. 30b-31b), the Bhātīs (pp. 31b-32a), the Devarās, the Hādās, and the Kachavāhās (pp. 32a-b), related partly by Jē Singha and partly by the other chiefs present. Then the thread of the narrative is resumed with the account of how Jē Singha and his allies levied a contribution from Jodhpur and returned to their country, after having attained their object, the relief of the siege of Bikaner *Sākha rō dūhō* by Gādāna Khīva Rāja (p. 33a) —

बीकानेर गयंद जिम गहे अमै इजग्राह ।
सुगे पुकार सिहाय की हर चौ पर जैसाह ॥ १ ॥

P. 33a describes a meeting of Jorāvar Singha and Jē Singha at Vanāra, after which the *khyāta* of Jorāvar Singha is continued with an account of internal disturbances and the coalition of Bakhat Singha and Abhē Singha against Jaipur, till the death of Jorāvar Singha in Samvat 1802 (p. 38a).

The *khyāta* of Gaja Singha begins in the same page 38a as follows :—

श्रीजी रै कवर तो कोइ झवो नही साहाइ अमरावां मुतछदीया
हजूरीयां ने पिकर उपनो जो कासु कोजै तिल समै रा° (?) बलरामसिंघ
केसोदासोत थाप किसनसिंघोत दीको अमरसिंघजो रो जिलायत थो
सो किलही मुतछदी ने पुक्कीथो नही नै रा° (?) कुसलसिंघ प्रथीराजोत
री वीटी रो सैहगान ले नै चढ गयो...etc.

Immediately after the installation of Gaja Singha, comes the war with Jodhpur, which is related at some length till the meeting of Gaja Singha and Bakhat Singha at Nāgōra in Samvat 1806 (p. 44a). P. 45a begins the third and last dialogical digression. This time the chief interlocutors are Gaja Singha, Bakhat Singha, Kachavāhō Dalel Singha and Muhatō Mana Rupa, and the place of their meeting is Kāliyāvāsa. The subjects treated in the conversation are the three following: how Savāī Jē Singha went for help to Ajita Singha of Jodhpur, when Amber was sequestrated (pp. 45a-46b), how Orangzeb punished Jodhpur after the death of Jasavanta Singha (pp. 46b-48a) and how Ajita Singha of Jodhpur was murdered by his son

Pakhat Singh, p. 48a & 49a. He yet did not confess himself and it is interesting to see how cynically he confesses his horrible crime and throws the blame on his young age and the drink he had indulged in :—

मांहारी ढाठा ही स (sic) बुध थी नै बालक था नै भाग अरोगता
तै ही तरंग। उठती कु सोच विचार कियो नही जीय मु सं १७८१
मिति आसाड सुद २३ रात रा सुतां नै क्रिद पाय चूक कियो सु झगाहाम
रा कारण पुठे वडो केहरघाणो झवो.....मांहारी नूज बुध थी
तिण सु इसो कांस हाथे वगायो... (p. 48b).

Pp. 49a-53b contain an account of the new coalition of Bakht Singh, Gaya Singh and Isari Singh of Jaipur, against Rama Singh of Jodhpur, and of Bakhat Singh's installation on the throne of Jodhpur in Samvat 1807. The remaining pages (54a-95b) simply contain a continuation of the chronicle of Gaj Singh from his marriage at Jesalmer (S. 1808) to some unimportant events which happened in Samvat 1828.

(c) वीरमायण ढाठी बहादर री कही, pp. 97a-104b. The *Viramayana* a bardic poem on the exploits of Virama De Salakhavata, by Dhādhi Bahādar. Beginning —

अत मत कायब सुद्ध लहां उकती। सुप्रख होय दौजे सरखती।
पोह राठोड़ अचल छवपती। कहां जिम कमधां कौस्ती ॥ १ ॥

End.—

अमर जुग आर अरेहण। खब कुमंत रोर मेटण संगट। कारज
मनं वांछत करण। सुज मात तात बंधव सयण। सद्य गोग थारै सहण।
कु कु कु ।

(d) बीकानेर री हकीमत घण्याँ शी, pp. 105a-107b. A very summary sketch of the history of Bikaner from *rāra* Vīkō to *maharājā* Anopa Singh (S. 1726, pp. 105a-107a), followed by genealogical accounts of the Rāthoras who immigrated with Vīkō from Jodhpur, divided according to their *khātpus* Kādhala, Üdāvata, etc. Beginning :—

राव बीकौ जोधावत रांझी नोरंगदै सांघली इ पेट रा बेटा २ हुवा
बीकौ ने बीदौ दोनुं भाई झवा राव बीकै जोधावत सं १४८१ रा
आंवण सुदि १५ रो जनम सं १५२७ वैसाष सुद ह जोधपुर कुटौ नै
माव बुढासर आग रखा etc

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पुस्तकालय

इलाहाबाद
(८) चौहाण सौसोदिया वगैरे रत्नपुत्रों री पौलियाँ तथा साहबों

री जगावाँ, pp 107b-111b Genealogical accounts of the Caha-vānas (p. 107b), the Sisodiyās and their branches (pp. 108a-110a) the Bhātis (p. 110a) the Devarās (pp. 110a-b), the Mōhalas (p. 110b), the Sindhalas (pp. 110b-111a) the Solankis (p. 111a), and the Pāvāras (pp. 111a-b)

(j) पातसाह औरङ्जेब री हकीगत, pp 111b-121a An account of the reign of Orangzeb with special reference to his war with Jodhpur, from the Golakunda expedition and the founding of Orangābād to the loss of Jodhpur in Samvat 1743. The two first pages contain a kind of introduction, in which the most salient events in the reigns of Akbar, Jahāgīr and Shāh Jahān are cursorily mentioned. The work begins —

पातसा अकबर हमाऊ री दीली री घणी तिग रा परवाड़ा सं
१६११ पातसा हमाऊ दीली लौबी सु दीली है कोट जोवेतौ थो सु
कागड़ा थी गौर पड़ैयौ सुं मुवौ अकबर नानौ थो टौकै बैठौ...etc

(k) राठौड़ी री वंसावली, pp. 122a-132b. An historical sketch of the Rāthoras of Jodhpur, from rājā Padārtha to the death of kūvara Jagata Singh, son of mahārājā Jasavanta Singh, in Samvat 1733 (p. 130b), followed by a few disconnected notes on very disparate subjects mostly connected with the history of Marwar. Beginning —

राजा पदारथ (सुरथ) रो बेटो सं ६१९ पाट बैठो राजा ग्यान
पदारथ रो सं ६४४ रा वे ॥ सुद ५ जन्म...etc.

(l) प्रिथीराज चौहाण री रासौ कवि चन्द्रवर्द्धाई री कहियौ, pp 134a-373b. A very incorrect copy of the Prithī Rāja Rāṣṭra from the beginning to the end of the Dhanakathā.

The MS forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner

MS. 6 :—नागौर रै मामलै री वात नै कविता.

A little MS. in the form of a *gutakā* cloth-bound number
ing 13" eaves 5" x 5½" in size Pp 1b 266 456 966 and 121b

13.b are blank. The first folio contains nothing other than from 13 to 16 lines, of 13 to 21 *aksharas*. Leaves 100-110 exhibit 16 puerile pictures in water-colours illustrating episodes of the *Rasālī rā dūhā* [see (d) below]. The MS. is about 250 years old. P. 7b gives a date - *Saṃvat* 1696, *Jetha suda* 13 *sāṇiārā* and a name, Rughanātha, as the name of the writer. Marwari script. No distinction is made between छ and झ.

The MS. contains —

(a) परिहाँ दूहा वगैरे फुटकर वातों, pp. 1a-11b

(b) नागोर है मामजै री कविता, pp. 12a-21a Three commemorative songs, namely a *gīta*, a *jhumāla* and a *nīśānī* on the contest between Karaya Singhā of Bikaner and Amara Singhā of Nāgōra described in the next paragraph below. The three songs especially celebrate the valour of Mūhatō Ramā Canda, one of the chiefs in the forces of Bikaner. The *gīta* is by Cāraya Jagō, and the *jhumāla* by Cāraya Deva Rāja Vilā puriyō. The name of the author of the *nīśānī* is not given. The three songs begin respectively —

gīta. दखाघंभ खदसंभ...etc..

jhumāla कैरव पांडव कलहौया...etc..

nīśānī अवरल द्वी अषर सधर...etc..

(c) नागोर है मामजै री वात, pp. 27a-45a. A very minute and interesting account of the contest which took place in the years *Saṃvat* 1699-1700 between Nāgōra and Bikaner over the village of Jākhāniyō. After Nāgōra had been assigned in fief to rāmā Amara Singhā, the son of Gajā Singhā of Jodhpur, Jākhāniyō had continued to remain in the possession of the Rājā of Bikaner. But in *Saṃvat* 1699 the Nāgōris went and sowed the fields round Jākhāniyō, and this eventually gave rise to the contest, which ended in *Saṃvat* 1700 (?) with a battle in which the forces of Amara Singhā were routed and their commander Singhavī Siha Mala, put to flight. The account of the sequels of the battle is continued till the death of Amara Singhā. The little work is very important, thanks to the minute particulars it contains, which throw an interesting light on some aspects of the feudal life of the period. It begins —

बौकानेर माहराजा (sic) श्रीकरंसिंहजी है राज ने नागोर राज अंमरसिंघ गजसंघोत रो राज सु नागोर बौकानेर री काकड गाँ(°) १ जापाणीधो सु गाँव बौकानेर रो ऊतो ने नागोर रा कहे जु गाव माहारो हौवहीच असरपो हुतो etc and so on

इसडो काम मुहूर्ते रामचंद्र नु फबीओ बडो नाव झगो
पातसाहौ माहे बदोतो झवो इसडो बीकानेर काहौ कामदार
ज्ज्वो ने को ज्ज्वो ।

(d) रसालू रा दूहा, pp. 99b-115b Thirty-three *dūkhās* beginning: उंच(?)इ महल्ल चवंदडौ ॥ २ ॥, namely from the fourth quarter in the second *dīkhā*, and ending राजा भोजु जुहाई ॥ ३१ ॥.

(e) किवलास रा दूहा, pp. 116a-117b. Thirty couplets beginning: किणहौ सावण संयोग . etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 7 :—बीकानेर रे राठोड़ राजावाँ री नै बीजा लोकाँ री पौढियाँ.

A small *qutakō*, cloth-bound, numbering 66 leaves, $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$ in size. Each page contains 11-12 lines of writing of 15-22 *aksarūs*. Some pages have been left blank. The MS. was caused to be written by *Khādāna Khūmājī* for the use of *kavara* Ratana Singha, the son of *mahārājā* Sūrata Siṅgha of Bikaner, in Samvat 1867 (see p. 66). It contains:—

(a) राठोड़ राजावाँ है कंवराँ है नावाँ रा दूहा, pp. 1a-3b. A series of 21 *dūkhās* giving the names of the sons of the Rāthōra rulers following: Sihō, Salakhō, Virama, Cūḍō, Rūpa Māla, Jodhō, Vikō, Lūṇa Kalyāṇa, Jēta Si Kalyāṇa Māla, Rāya Siṅgha, Sūra Siṅgha, Karana Siṅgha, and Anopa Siṅgha.

(b) बीकानेर है राठोड़ राजावाँ री बंसावली, pp. 4a-6b. A list of mere names of the Rāthōra rulers of Bikaner, from Ādi Nārāyaṇa (1st) to *mahārājā* Sūrata Siṅgha (159th).

(c) बीकानेर है राठोड़ राजावाँ है संवत नै धाम पधारण री नगावाँ, pp. 7a-10b. A prospectus giving the years of birth, accession, death, etc. of the rulers of Bikaner, and also the

names of the places where they died, from *rāja* Jodho to *māhārājā* Sūrata Singhā.

(ii) वौकानेर है राठौड़ राजावाँ ही मात्री साहिबों द्वा ने सतिय
द्वा ने कँवराँ द्वा नाम, pp. 11a-22b. Names of the mothers, *satis*
and sons of the rulers of Bikaner, from *rāna* Asathīna to *māhārājā*
Sūrata Singhā.

(e) वौकानेर है पट्टेदाराँ ही पौधियाँ, pp. 23a-33b. Genealo-
gies of the chief *jagirdars* of Bikaner. The last pages contain
also genealogies of the rulers of Jodhpur, Idara, Kisanagadh,
Ratālāma, and Āmajharō.

(f) जैपुर बूँदी जेसलमेर बगैराँ ही वंसावली ने पौधियाँ, pp. 35a-
41b Genealogies of the rulers of Jaipur, Būndī, Koṭb, Jesalmor,
Derāvara, and Udaipur.

(g) वौकानेर है कामदारों बगैराँ ही पौधियाँ, pp. 42a-62b. Gene-
alogies of the Mūhatās, Vēdas, Khajanaels and other Bania
and Rajput tribes in Bikaner.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of
Bikaner.

MS. 8 :—मूहूर्त नैणसौ दी ख्यात .

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 282 leaves covered with
writing besides a few blank leaves, some at the beginning and
some at the end. Size of the leaves $10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11''$. Each page
contains from 22 to 25 lines of writing, and each line from 25
to 32 *akṣaras*. All written by one hand, in *devanāgarī*. Com-
plete, but illegible in very many places, owing to the bad ink
which has caused the pages to stick to one another. P. 280a
records that the copy was made by Viṭhū Panō, at Bikaner
in Samvat 1899, by order of *mahārājā* Lakhmaya Singhā, the
brother of *mahārājā* Ratana Singhā.

The MS. contains the "Khyāta" by Mūhanḍta Nēṇa Si, be-
ginning from the Sisodiyās as follows :—

अै सौसोदीया आदि गैहिलोत कहौजे अेक वात य सुखी इणा
ती ठकुराई पैहली दिवण मु नासकचंबक हुतौ सु इणाँ रै पुर्दज जै
यै दो उपासन हुवो etc

As a list of the contents of the first part of the Khyata going from the *Sisodiyā ni khyata* (1) to the *Kanhara De ni vāt* (28)—has been already given in “Descriptive Catalogue,” Sect. i, Pt. i, MS. No. 6, it will be sufficient here to give an index of the contents of the second part, which is missing in the Jodhpur MSS. 6, 7, 13—

29. वौरमजी रौ वात, pp. 179a-180b.
30. राव चूँडैजी रौ वात, pp. 180b-183b.
31. गोगादेजी रौ वात, pp. 183b-184b.
32. अरडकमल चूँडावत रौ वात, pp. 184b-185b.
33. राव रियमलजी रौ वात, pp. 185b-190a.
34. रावल जगमलजी रौ वात, pp. 190a-b.
35. राव जोधजी रौ वात, pp. 190b-192a.
36. राव वौकैजी रौ वात, pp. 192a-193a.
37. भटनेर रौ वात, pp. 193a-194a.
38. राव वौकैजी रौ वात वौकानेर वसायौ तै समै रौ,
pp. 194a-194b.
39. काँधलजी रौ वात, pp. 194b-195a.
40. राव तौड़ी रौ वात, pp. 195a-b.
41. पताई रावल रौ वात, pp. 195b-196a.
42. राव चलुखैजी रौ वात, p. 196a.
43. गठ मणिधा तै रौ ख्यात, pp. 196a-b.
44. राव रियमल महमद मारियौ तै रौ वात, pp. 196b-197a
45. गोगादे वौरमदेवौत रौ वात, pp. 197a-198a.
46. [राठौड़ राजावाँ रै अन्तेवराँ रा नाम*], pp. 198a-199a.
47. जेसलमेर रौ वात, pp. 199a-200b.
48. टूदै जोधावत रौ वात, pp. 200b-201a.
49. खेतसौ रत्नसिथौत रौ वात, pp. 201a-203a.
50. गुजराल देस(?) रौ(?) वात, pp. 203a-204b.
51. शाश्रूचौ रौ वात, pp. 205a-211b

३. राव मर्गी बौरमदे री वात् pp. 211b-213b.
४. हृषदास ऊहड़ री वात्, pp. 213b-219a.
५. नई सुजावत खीमै पोहकरणै री वात्, pp. 219a-223a.
६. जैमल बौरमदेवैत राव मालदे री वात्, pp. 223a-225b.
७. स्त्रैहै सौंधल री वात्, pp. 225b-227b.
८. राव दिणमलजो री वात्, pp. 227b-231b.
९. नश्वद सतावत सुपियारदे लाशौ तै समै हौ वात्, pp. 231b-234b.
१०. नश्वद सतावत राणैजौ दूँ आँख दीधौ तै समै हौ वात्, pp. 234b-235a.
११. राव लूणकरण री वात्, pp. 235a-b.
१२. मोहिलाँ री वात्, pp. 235b-241a.
१३. कृतीस राजबुली इतरे गठे राज करै [त्रि री विगत], p. 241b.
१४. पँवाराँ री वंसावली, pp. 241b-242a.
१५. राठोड़ाँ री वंसावली, pp. 242a-244a.
१६. [पावसाहाँ गठ लिया तै रा संवत]*, pp. 244a-b.
१७. दिल्ली राजा बैठा लियाँ री विगत, pp. 244b-246b.
१८. सेतराम वरदाईसेनौत री वात्, pp. 247a-251a.
१९. राठोड़ राजाराँ रै कँवराँ नै सतियाँ रा नाम, pp. 251b-253a.
२०. किसनगठ री विगत, pp. 253a-254a.
२१. राठोड़ री तेरै साखाँ री विगत, pp. 254a-b.
२२. जैसलमेर री खात्, pp. 254b-255a.
२३. खङ्गैत नारगौत वगैरे बौकानेर रै सिरदाराँ री पौछियो, pp. 255b-259b.
२४. पातसाहाँ रा फुटकर संवत, p. 260a.
२५. चन्द्रावताँ री वात्, pp. 260b-264a.
२६. चिखरौ वहेलवै गथौ रहै तै री वात्, pp. 264b-266b.
२७. चरै री वात् pp. 266b-269b.

77. दूदे भोज री वात pp. 270a-272a
78. स्वामखान्दी री उनपत, pp. 272b-273a.
79. दौलतावाह रा उमशादाँ री वात, pp. 273a-b.
80. मलकान्धर नै आकूतखाँ री याददास्त, pp. 274a-b
81. साँगमराव राठौड़ री वात, pp. 275a-280a.

The last four pages contain a very imperfect index of subjects.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 9 :—राजा करणसिङ्हजी रै कँवराँ री वात नै नापै साँखलै री वात .

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 124 leaves, $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}''$ in size. Pages 73a-124b are blank. The pages filled with writing contain 18 lines each, and each line numbers 15 to 16 *akṣaras*. Beautiful, but inaccurate *devanāgarī* script. जी is often written for medial चाँ. The MS. was copied in Samvat 1926 (see p. 72b).

The MS. contains two works to wit.—

(a) राजा करणसिङ्हजी रै कँवराँ री वात, pp. 1a-48b. A biography of the five sons of Karan Singh *rājā* of Bikaner Anopa Singh, Kesari Singh, Padama Singh, Mohana Singh and Vanamālī Dāsa, the last one an illegitimate son. The work begins :—

महाराजा श्रीकरणसिङ्हजी बीकानेर बडो राज कीयो । बडो अङ्गधायत आंटीलो राजा हुवो । तुरक रो परभात हो सुह न देषता । दरबाँरी सईयद तुरक रहता लाँ नु मोली पेहाय कानां मे आप बताया । सो पातसाह चाकरी बदले बहदी मेलीया । सो भली तदे जावतो करावता । बाँवण नु मोकलो देता । घाणी घारो पावता ।... etc

The biography contains much fiction and has little historical value. The exploits of the five princes are related in

tum. After a general praise of the reign of Karan Singh, comes a preliminary enumeration of his five sons and of the chiefs with whom they were connected by marriage, and then begins the biography of Anopa Singha which continues till p. 35 (comm. songs करे पांग बलुरांग...p. 2a. सुबे दबण सोहौयो).

p 2b-3a. कूवर वधांगु राजा करण रा.. p. 3b) Next comes the biography of Kesari Singha, containing a description of his feats of arms from the battle of Ujain in which he is stated to have fought at the side of Orangzeh (p. 4a). Third comes the biography of Padama Singha, which is the most diffuse of all and begins from p. 9th with the well-known quarrel over the deer:—

सो अेक दिन मोहणसिंध रो हौरण थो सो कुटो। सो कोटवाल
पकड़ीयो। तद मोहणसिंधजी मोंगस! मेल कहायो। हिम्मण मांसो
थाँहरै क्वै। आयो क्वै सो दिशावो। कोटवाल नटीयो...etc

(Comm. नेटनी by Gādanya Goradhana Lakhamīdāsōta' इस
साक्षा अवरंग तष्ठत इम झवा उवारे...pp. 12a-13a). In the
quarrel, Mohana Singha the fourth son of Karan Singh, lost
his life. The biographical account of Mohana Singha consists
practically all in the description of the part he had in the
quarrel mentioned above. The biography of Padama Singha
continues at length till p. 38^a where his glorious death in battle
is related, but his amorous adventures and other minor anecdotes
are kept more in view than his military exploits. Pp. 39a-
42a form a sequel to the life of Padama Singha, and contain the
story of a *navāh*, his friend, who became a *fakir* after Padama
Singha's death. The biography of Vanamālī Dāsa comes last
(pp. 42a-48b), and terminates with the account of how he was
murdered by order of Anopa Singha.

(b) नामै साँखलै ही वात, pp. 49a-72b. A biography of Napo
Sākhalō, the man who accompanied and helped *rāju* Vikō in his
conquest of the new land. It begins from the murder of *rāja*
Rina Mala at Citora.—

रावजी श्रीरिणमलजी सुं रांगे कुंभै चूक कयो (sic) मोपे पुवार
रे कहै। सो आदमी अठारे लेथ महिपो रिणमलजी हे हेरे गयो।
सो ढोलीयै उपर पोछीया था। सो पाव रा आंटा देथ माँचे उपर
बाधः (sic)। पह्ये तरवाह वाहौ। सो रिणमलजी ढोलीयो जीयो उठीयो

लिख वस्त मणिपो कुद आघो जाय घडो रहा नौजा बठारै मोखस
या सो रिणमलजौ मारीया। (Nākharō gīta. मेल्हौयां रांग कूंभ रवण
हाव मारंग...)

Nāpō is represented as having rendered rāva Jodhō invaluable help during his war with Mewar, by staying always at the court of the rānā and secretly informing Jodhō of all that was going on there. The biography is as full of fiction as the foregoing one. To quote only one instance about 20 pages (pp 53a-62b) are devoted to a story, according to which the rānā was once supplanted by a mean jogī, who went into the body of the rānā, after making the soul of the rānā enter the body of a dead deer. It was only after six months the rānā was able to recover his own body, thanks to the help of Nāpō. Subsequently, Nāpō left the court of Citora and went to Jodhpur (p. 63a) where he became the best counselor of Jodhō. It was Nāpō, who made Jodhō assign to Vīkō the territory of Sārūjīvō which became the origin of all the latter's conquests. From this point, the exploits of Nāpō are mixed up with those of Vīko, whose conquests are imperfectly related in the last pages of the work, special attention being paid to the war with the Mohikas.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

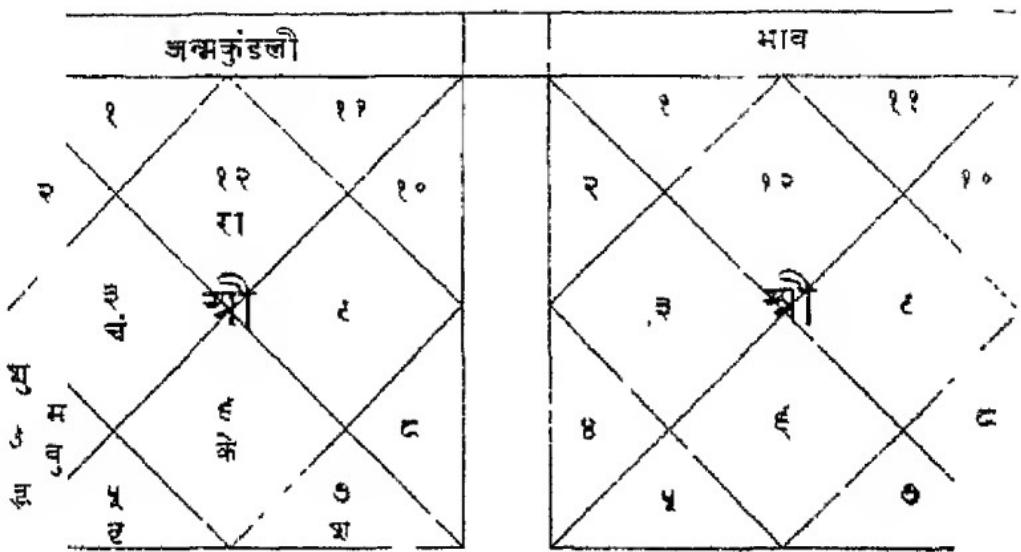
MS. 10 :—राजावाँ रौ जन्मपत्रियाँ .

A small *gulakō*, $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$ in size, cloth-bound, consisting of 70 leaves. Incomplete, many leaves being lost both at the beginning and at the end. Each page contains from 2 to 4 lines of writing of about 25 *akṣaras*, followed by two *kundalīs*, or horoscopic diagrams, arranged on the same line. Pp. 33a 40b, which are inserted in the middle of the MS., are of different paper and in different writing. The MS. was apparently written about 200-250 years ago, probably in the second or third decade of the Samvat-century 1700.

The MS. contains a collection of *janmapatrīs*, i.e. horoscopes of the birth of the rulers of Bikaner, Jodhpur, and other Rajput States, and also smaller chiefs, as well as imperial princes. Each page contains one horoscope, which consists of two parts, to wit: (a) two to four lines of text, giving the date, hour, and asterism of birth as well as the name of the father etc. of the new-born one, and (b) two *kundalīs*, or zodiacal diagrams, the one being the *lagnakundalī*, with the names of the signs and the other the *bhavakundalī* (though these names

I quote a few lines of the collection the first page of a
Rāshabha of Bikaner held for 1134

संवत् १५६८ वर्षे अके १४६९ प्रवर्त्तमाने आवण मासे द्वाष्टाप
आदश्यां १२ तियौ बुधवासरे घ° २४ चार्द्वनक्षत्रे चतुर्थपादे जन्म
श्री ५ माहाशजा रायसिंहजी जन्मः ॥



The horoscopes are given in a very irregular order. No of them refer to the Samvat century 1600, but since the latest of all bears the date Samvat 1719 (p. 36a), it would appear that the collection was made shortly after this year.

The MS forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner

MS. 11 :—कुटकर वाता॑ ।

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 90 leaves $10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5'$ in size. Pages 1a-26b and 63a-90b are blank. One leaf seems to be missing between leaf 26 and leaf 27. The pages covered with writing contain from 21 to 26 lines of 12 to 17 akṣaras. Age uncertain, possibly some 150-200 years.

The MS. contains different short works, mostly poetical and incomplete. Leaving aside unimportant fragments, the only contents of some interest in the MS. are the following —

(a) लखै जाम दी वात, pp. 28a-31a. A very brief history of Lākhō, jāma of Bhadresara, and his sons Rāvala and Hariharava. Begi g

राव हमौरी (sic) सुजनगर राज्य करै लघो जांम भद्रेसर राज्य
करै ओकै देस मै दोइ राजा ओकै राव कहाड़ै ओ[क] जांम कहाड़ै
हमौर है बंधार १ साहिब [२] दोइ बेटा...etc.

(b) पञ्चसहेली रा दूहा कवि क्लौहल रा कहिबा, pp. 37a-41a

Beginning. देश्या नगर सुचांबया...etc.

(c) कूँगडै बलोच रौ वात, pp. 44a-47a. The story of the
Baloca Kūngarō Beginning:—

कूँगरो बलोच अरोड़ भषर रहै तिलोकसौ जसहड़ जेसलमेर
राज्य करै। कूँगरो छ ताकड़ी रो आहार करै।...etc.

(d) बूँदी रौ वात, pp. 53a-b. Incomplete An episode of
the rivalry between Bhoja and Dūdō, two sons of rāva Sūra-
jana of Būdī, at the court of Akbar. Beginning:—

बूँद (sic) राव सुरजन राज्य करै। सुरजन है दोइ बेटा ओके रो
जांम दूदो। जेसै भैरवदासोत चांपावत रो दोहौतरै।...etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of
Bikaner

MS. 12 :—दिल्ली रै धणियाँ रौ धाद नै बीजी फुटकर वाताँ .

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 50 leaves, $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$ in size. Each page contains 18-20 lines of writing of 12-17 akṣaras. Leaves have gone lost both at the beginning and at the end. Devanāgarī script by different hands. The MS. was written between Saṃvat 1675 (see p. 22b) and Saṃvat 1715 (see p. 41b).

It contains:—

(a) पटङ्गाराज्यात्मकमोक्तसंग्रहः; pp. 1a-19b. A collection of
miscellaneous Sanskrit verses, mostly of an erotical nature.

(b) दिल्ली कौ निगालि, pp. 20a-22b. A list of the names of
the rulers of Delhi from Ananga Pāla Tūvara (1st to Nur Dīn Sahi

Salem A.D. (Jahāgīr 3rd) The list is evidently compiled under the reign of the latter. See till 5th century in the last lines, which run as follows:—

तिथनमो पातिसाहू नूरदी साहि सलेम अदलौ संवत् १६६२ कात्तौ
सुदि १३ बेठो क्षे [।] संवत् १६७५ वर्षे आसू सुदि १० दिने लिखा क्षे ॥

(c) सुभाषितश्लोकसंग्रहः, pp 26a-30a. A small collection of moral sentences in Sanskrit verses, amongst which a *Nubhāṣita samvādak* intermixed with prose, beginning:—

धारनगर्दि भोजराजा सभायां पञ्चशतपंडितपूरितायां...etc

(d) फुटकर कविता, pp 30b-33b. A few stanzas, partly in Sanskrit and partly in Dūngala, the latter only having some historical interest. These begin. संवत् नवे अकम्म..., पन्हर असौ पांच संमत..., संडोवरि सावंत छवो.., अभिपुरा जेवंत ..., कनवज्जा कमधज्ज... .

(e) दिल्ली रै धगियाँ रौ याद, pp 34a-41b. Two lists of the names of the rulers of Dillī with the years of their respective reigns, the one from Yudhisthira (1st) to Akbar (162nd), and the other from Visala De Tūvara (1st) to Jahāgīr (62nd). The last page (41b) ends with a mention of the accession of Orang zeb (Samvat 1715) and the defeat of Dārā.

(f) राठोड़ राजावाँ रै कैवराँ रा नाम, pp 42b-44a. Tables giving the names of the sons of the Rāthōras of Jodhpur from Salakhō to Sūjō, and of the Rāthōras of Bikaner from Viko to Rāya Singha.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 13:—बीकानेर रै पट्टाँ रै गाँवाँ रौ विगत राजा
करणसिंहजी रै समै रौ .

A MS. consisting of 34 loose leaves, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8" in size. Each page contains from 25 to 30 lines of about 25 akṣaras. The first leaf has the upper margin, with a few words of the text broken away. Mixed Marwari and *lemanagīr* script.

Copied by Vithu Pana Singha (cf MS S) in the year Samvat 1905 (see p 34a)

The work is a register of the fiefs in the Bikaner State, originally compiled under the reign of rājā Karanā Singha, in the year Samvat 1714. It simply reflects the condition of the fiefs in the period above mentioned, and only exceptionally reference is made to earlier times. In the copy, the work is styled *Pattavahī*. It consists of two parts, the one integrating the other, to wit.

(a) पट्टाँ है गाँवों रा नाम, pp 1a-21a. A list of the villages forming part of the different fiefs in the Bikaner State. It begins from the villages the income of which goes to the temples for their maintenance.—

श्रीपरमेश्वरजी मंहाराजाधिशत्रु महाराज श्रीकरणसिं[घजी है
रा]ज (?)¹ रौ पटावही संमत १७१४

१ श्रीगोविंददेवजी रु० ७०० वशवासण

२ श्रीनासिकजी माहे श्रीरामचंद्रजी है दुवारै रु० १२५।
वश[वासण]...etc.

The description of the fiefs proper begins from p. 2a with the fief of Mahājana owned by the Viśvātās, after which follow the other fiefs in succession, arranged according to the clan of their tenants. The order is the following. fiefs of the Viśvātās, Kādhalotās, Vanavīrītās, Bhātīs, Īdāvatas, Rūḍhītās, Maṇḍalātās Rūpātās, Nāthotās, Jētamālās, Sisodivās, Sonagarās, Sākhālās, Cahuvānās, Jētungas, Nirabānās, Tūvaras, Devarās, Gogalīs, and miscellaneous.

(b) ठाकुरों रा नाम, pp 21b-34a. A list of all the *jāgīr* holders in the Bikaner State, grouped under the denomination of their different clans in the same order as above (Viśvātās, Viśvātās, Kādhalotās..etc.). Beginning.—

बौका ठाकुर	आसवार	गांव
१ रा० उदैभांग देवीदासोत	४०	७०
१ रा० करमसेन मनोहरदासोत	२७	३२ etc

By the side of the name of each chief, the number is given of the horses he is bound to keep and the villages he has in

¹ The part of the text in brackets has been conjecturally supplied by myself

his jurisdiction. After the Rajput chiefs, lists are also given of the *jāgīr*-holders of different caste, chiefly Parohitas, Ārānas, and Upādhiyās (pp. 28a-30a). The last pages (30b-36a) contain miscellaneous names.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 14 :—रावलदे सांखलै री तथा बौंझै सोरठ री नै रतनाँ इमीर री वात .

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 76 leaves, $12\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{3}{4}''$ in size. Containing from 28 to 29 lines of writing per page, and from 17 to 22 *akṣaras* per line. All by one hand in bold *derā nāgarī*. About 100 years old.

The MS. contains :—

(a) रावलदे सांखलै री वात, pp. 1a-29a. The story of Rāvala De, the Sākhalā chief of Nāmeragadha, near Giranāra in Sorātha. Beginning :—

दईव संजोगे जनमीया रांको वांको राव ।
लेष विधाता लिष्यीया पासा हंदा डाव ॥ १ ॥
वात्तो ॥ रावलदे सांखलो सामेरगढ राज करै कै । सोरठ देशी
रो सामेरगढ । ...etc.

In prose intermixed with *dūkhās*.

(b) बौंझै सोरठ री वात, pp. 29b-55b. The well-known story of Sorātha, the wife of *māna* Rūrō, and her amours with Viṣhṇu, also in prose intermixed with *dūkhās*. Beginning.—

सोरठ सिंहलदीप कौ पाली आंख कुंभार ।
परणी राजा रुड नै जीती राव खंगार ॥ १ ॥
...साचोरगढ महादुरंग वसै कै । तिण नगर रो धणी शायचंद
देवडो राज करै कै ...etc.

(c) रतनाँ इमीर री वात, pp. 56a-76b. The story of Ratnā and Hamira, a prince of Sūrajagadha. In rhymed prose intermixed with verses. Beginning

कुरुम वाता सर पाप कर जग चिन्ह खीनो भीव
 तिण रो सुमिशण करतवां इस घंथा ही शीव ॥१॥
 ...। वात्ता । तिण समे कर्दो मै ज्युं सांनसरोवर । तर्दो मे ज्युं
 कलपतरोवर ।...etc

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner

MS. 15:—फुटकर वाताँ दौ सङ्कह .

A MS. consisting of 425 leaves. 12" x 8" in size Cloth-bound, but very badly preserved, most of the leaves being detached and very many crumpled at the margins. Some pages are missing at the end. Each page contains 26 to 27 lines of writing of 20-24 akṣarās. Written partly in Samvat 1845 at Desanoka (see p. 91b), and partly in Samvat 1892 at Dāsorī by Ratanī Mana Rūpa (see p. 416b).

The MS. contains:—

(a) साँई कर रहा तै श्री वात, pp. 1a-4a. A tale of two fakirs, one of whom used to repeat: *sāī karē so huve*, and the other *sāī kara rahā hē*, whence the title Beginning —

दौलौ सङ्कह मे अेका फकौर चांदणी चोक मै रहै...etc

(b) खुदाय बावली दौ वात, pp. 4a-6b. Another tale of two poor Mussulmans, Mullah Abdullah and Sipahi Aledad. Beginning:—

दौलौ सङ्कह मै मुलां अवदला रहै । अर दुसरै सङ्कह मै मुधाइ अलेदाद रहै ।...etc.

(c) दौनभान दै फल दौ वात, pp. 6b-10b. A tale of a *setha* Dharmā Dāsa and his wife Śilavanti. Beginning:—

गुजरात देस ते मे पाटण से हर ते मे सेठ धरमदास नावै साहा रहै लघेसरी ।...etc.

(d) तुँवराँ दौ वात, pp. 10b-12a. A life of Rāma De *pīr*, the son of Tuvara Ajē Si and founder of Rāmadehard, near Pohakarana Beg g

सलारसी तुवर हौनी रो पातसा छता सु सलारसी रो बेटा
शैगंसी सु पातसा हौ छाड आप ही मन ही शुक्ली जाय नौब है पांच सु
कास्तीकरवत लौयो.... पछै रिणसीजी रो बेटो अजैसीजी...etc.

(e) राठोड़ सौहेजी ने आसथानची री वात, pp. 12a-16b. An account of the exploits of Sihò and his son Asathāna, from the departure of the former from Kanòja to the conquest of Khera by the latter. Derived from the "Khyāta" by Mūhanòta Nēn. Beginning —

राजा श्रीसंघसेन कनवज थी जात्रा भण्डौ दारकाजी नु पधारौया ।
आगै गोचकदंब बज्जत कीयो झवो तै मन विहकत झवो ।...etc.

(f) राव सुरताम देवड़े री वात, pp. 16b-24b. Wrongly described in the title as *Rāva Mānē nī vātu*. An account of the reign of Suratāna Singha, the successor of *rāva Māna Singha* of Sirohi, from his accession to the battle in which he defeated Jaga Māla, the son of *mahārānā Udè Singha*, and Rāya Singha the son of *rāva Candrasepa* of Jodhpur. The two last pages describe the encounter of Suratāna with Ādhwò Durasò, the famous bard, who had been wounded in the battle. The work begins —

राव मानौ सौरोही राज्य कहै । राव मानै रे बेटो कोई झतो
नही । एक बेटी हुतौ तिका जगमाल उदैसिंघोत सौसोदौयै नु
परणाई । . etc.

(g) जैसै सरवहियै री वात, pp. 25a-29b. The story of Jēso Daravahiyò, a petty ruler of Giranāra, and Cāraṇa Sājana, who provoked on him an attack by Mahmud, the king of Ahmadabad, in the course of which Jēsò was slain. Beginning —

गुञ्जराव देस अहमदावाद नगर तठै मांमद बेगडो पातसाहौ
कहै । उग रा वारा माहे कुण कुण हौदु राज कहै ।...etc.

(h) कछवाहाँ री वात, pp. 29b-33a. An account of the intestine contests for power, which followed the death of *rājā Pūthī Rāja* of Ābera, from the accession of the inept Ratana Si to the installation of Bhāra Mala by Akbar. Beginning —

राजा प्रिधीराज आंवेर रो । बीकानेर राव लूणकरण रे परणीयो
झबो बाई रो नाम बोये बाई रे बारैर बेटा हुवा

दोय बेटा प्रिथ्वीराज है और मोहिल रा हुवा। रतनसौ और भौम |
...etc.

(i) मोहिल री वात, pp. 33a-37b. An account of the Mohilas from the time of *rāṇḍ* Mohila Surajanota down to the defeat of Verasala and Narabada by *rāṇu* Jodhò, and the assigning of the land to Vidyò. Identical with chapter (61) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇota Nēpa Si (see MS. 8 above). Beginning:—

मोहिल सजनोत (sic) जात चोहवाण्य कापर ब्रोखपुर हो धग्गी
हुयो तीण री हक्कीकत |...etc.

At the end a commemorative *beakkharī chutnda* is inserted beginning:—वागड़ीये भोगवी वसाइ...etc.

(j) गोहिल अरजन हमीर री वात, pp. 37b-41a A story of Alajana and Hamira, two Gohilas, who are here described as sons of Bhīna, the Solankī king of Anahilavārā Pāṭanā Beginning:—

अणहिलवाड़े पाटण गोहिल भौम राज करै। गुजरात मै वेगडो
मांहमद पातिसाहि राज करै। वेगडे मांहमद सु भौम लड़ाई लीधी।
भौम कांम आथो |...etc.

(k) चहवाण सातल सोम री वात, pp. 41a-42b. An account of the capture of the fort of Sainivānd (Sivāṇḍ) by Alāva Dī, and the defeat of Sātala and Soma, the Cāhamāṇa rulers of the place Beginning —

समीयांगो गढ तौये हो नाम हिवारं समीयांगो कहौजे सु
कुमटगढ के...etc.

(l) राव मण्डलीक री वात, pp. 42b-43b An account of the war between Mandalika, *rāvu* of Giranāra, and Mahmud, the king of Gujarat. Beginning.—

गढ गौरनार राव मण्डलीक राज्य करै। नवां सोरठां रा धग्गी।
. etc.

(m) वालै चाँपे री वात, pp. 43b-45b An account of the war of Vālō Cāpō Fbhaūta of Mativalō with Mahmud the king of Gujarat Beginning

चापौ अभिन को मखोयाकै राज करै अेक दीहाडा रो समाजो
क्हे । वेगड़ो माहसाद आनन्दानार राज करै...etc.

In the narrative, Cāraṇa Sājana Lūbāvata (cfr. § (g) above), plays an important part and several *dūhās* by him are inserted in the text.

(n) शब प्रतापमल देवडे री वात, pp. 45b-47b. A description of a feast given by Pratāpa Mala Devaṛḍo, which ended tragically with the death of one Piṭo from excessive opium. Beginning :—

हुम ओक सौधलां रो । शब प्रतापमल सौरोही रै धणी पासे
मागण गयौ...etc.

(o) हाडा हुवा तै री कुनै, pp. 47b-53a. An account of the exploits of Cāhavāṇa Devo Rāgāvata, the progenitor of the Hāḍas, at the close of which it is shown that the Hāḍas owe their name to *hāḍī*, the "bones" of a goat which Devo had killed. The goat belonged to a *pīr*, who resented the offence and would not be appeased, except by condemning Devo to wear the bones of the goat suspended to his neck, and Devo's descendants to be called Hāḍas. The origin of Devo is traced to Bhēsarōra in Mewar, which was the centre of a *parqanat* of 84 villages which Devo held as a vassal of the king of Mādav. Beginning :—

चहाण देवा थौ छाडा कहाणा । हाडा री बडी साहबी बुदी रा
धणी । बुदी मैणां भीलां रो उतन थो ।...etc

(p) हरदास मोकलौत बौशमदे दूदावत री वात, pp. 53a-58a.¹
A biographical sketch of Hara Dāsa Mokalōta Uhāra formerly a vassal of *rāva* Gāgō of Jodhpur, then of Virama De of Merato and lastly of Sekhō Sūjāvata of Pipāra, ending p. 54b with Hara Dāsa's and Sekhō's death in a battle against Gāgō. The remaining pages contain a description of the war subsequently waged by *rāva* Māla De against Virama De of Merato. Beginning :—

हरदास नु कोठणो सातविस गामा सु । तिको हरदास लाकड
चाकडी न करै । दसहाहै आय नै सलाम करै...etc.

¹ Identical with chapter 53 in the *Khyāta* by Mūhaṇōta Nēpa Si (see
MS. 8 above)

(q) पलकदरिधाव, pp. 59a-84b A moral novel, beginning:—पाटण सहर तठै बहुभांग नामै राजा राज करै। तिण सहर मै अजैपाल नामै साहा आपारी रहै।...etc.

(r) वौकानेर है अमरावाँ दी पीडियाँ रो जाव दौटू बखतराम है कहियै, pp. 85a-88b. A work in *dūhās* by Cāraṇa Vīthū Bakhat Rāma Rājasiōta, giving the pedigrees of the Rajput chiefs in the Bikaner State. From the introductory *dūhō* which I quote below, it appears that the work was composed under *mahārājā* Gaja Singha:—

भूप गजन कह भैम सु भैम वधत सु भाष।

पीछां सिरदारां सुपहो दोहा वर्षाव दाष ॥१॥

The enumeration begins from the *Vikāvatas* of *Mahājana* (१ खूङ्करण २ इतनो ३ अजन...etc.), and ends with the *Pāvāras*, the last verse being a *kavittā* beginning:—१ गुणोराज बडगात...etc.

(s) महाराजा अनोपसिंहजी है मुनसब नै तखब है विगत, pp. 88b-90b. A description of the *jāgīr* and stipend of Anopa Singha, *mahārājā* of Bikaner, with the figures of produce, etc., and the names of the *parganas*, during the period Samvat 1724—Samvat 1752.

(t) राजा सूरजसिंहजी है जागौर है विगत, pp. 90b-91a

A similar, but much shorter, description of the *jāgīr* of Sūraja Singha, *rājā* of Bikaner. Copied from a *vahī* written in Samvat 1775 (see p. 90b).

(u) वौकानेर है राजावाँ दी वंसावली मुहतै भैमसिंहजी है वर्णायोडी, pp. 91b-94b. A genealogical sketch of the rulers of Bikaner, from *rāva* Jodhō to the demise of *mahārājā* Gaja Singha (S. 1844), compiled by Muhatō Bhima Singha—(evidently the same man who is mentioned in the introductory *dūhō* quoted under (r) above). The two first pages contain a very prolix introduction in verses, the rest is in prose. Before the introduction, there is a prefatory note of six lines, in which it is recorded that the work was copied from an older MS. dated Samvat 1828—apparently the original written by Bhima Singha himself—at Desanoka in Samvat 1845. The first verse begins:—

। कवित । कसधा वसि वेष है वैब सुं ऊर विठांडी etc

The last lines, which record the death of Gaja Singhā and the accession of Sūrata Singhā are probably an addition by the later copyist.

(v) गंगेव नौबावत खौची हो वैपौहरौ, pp. 95a-99a. A description of a pig-hunting by Gangeva Khīt of Hāgurāna, and a banquet which followed. Rather interesting on account of the very minute and detailed descriptions of arms, apparel, etc. it contains. In rhymed prose. Beginning —

तिखां दिनां हो गठ गाहरडु । मुते न भवसते । गंगेव नौबावत
खौची राज कहै । चार बूट सौं आड़ौ । गाहड़ हो गाड़ौ । पौजां मौ
लाड़ौ । ...etc.

(w) राठौड़ रामदास वैरावत ही आखड़ियौ, pp. 99a-100b. A description of the eighty-four vows strictly observed by Rāthorā Rāma Dāsa Vērāvata. Beginning —

राठौड़ रिडमलजी पुत्र रामदासजी । आषड़ैसिङ्ग इजपूत क्षै ।
ब्रतधारी इजपूत क्षै । तीण तुं चौशाली आषड़ै थी । इतरा ब्रद प्रतंग्या
पालै क्षै । ...etc.

(x) नापै साँख्लै ही वाल, pp. 101a-112b. The life of Nāpo Sākhald, identical with MS 9 (b) described above. Beginning —

हावजी श्रीरिणभलजी सुं राणै कूम्है चूक करायो । महेपै
पवार हे कहै । ...etc.

(y) हितोपदेशग्रन्थ गुवालेरी भाखा मैं, pp. 113a-191a. A translation of the *Hitopadeśa* into *Gurālerī bhāṣā*, a form of Western Hindi. Prose intermixed with verses. Beginning —

श्रीमहादेव प्रताप तै	सकल कांम की सिध ।
चंद्र सौस गंग वहतु	जानत लोक प्रसिध ॥ १ ॥
॥ वात ॥ प्रथमही श्रीमहादेवजु के प्रशाद तैं सकल कांम की सिध होय । कैसे है श्रीमहादेवजू । जिन के सौस चंद्रमा...etc.	

(z) वेतालपञ्चीसी ही कथा, pp. 191a-226b. A translation of the *Vetālapañcavimśatikā*-tales into Marwari prose, intermixed with — From the introduction it appears that the trans-

I too composed at Bikaner under the reign of malik a
Anoj Singh (Samvat 1724-5) Beginning—

प्रशासु सरस्वती माय बले विनायक बौद्धु ।
सिधु बुद्ध दिवराय सनमुष धाये सरस्वती ॥ १ ॥
देश मरधरदेव (sic) नवकोटी मै कोट चव ।
बौकानेश विष्णु निहचै भन कर जाणन्दौ ॥ २ ॥
राज करै राठोड़ करण द्वरमुत करण हौ ।
महो लक्ष्मीयं शिर मोड़ लक्ष्मवट षुसाणो परौ ॥ ३ ॥
.....॥ बाहता ॥ दिक्षण देश रै विष्णु प्रखानपुर नगर । तठै
विजामादिय उजिणी नगरै रो अणी राज्य करै है...etc.

(A) सिंहासनवतीसौ री कथा, pp. 226b-252b. A Marwari translation of the *Simhāśanavatīrṇīkāntikā-tales*, composed in the same tour of time and apparently also by the same author as the *Vetālapaśī rī kathā* above (see introduction to the latter). All in prose. Beginning:—

मालव देस तठै भारा नगरी । तठै [राजा भोज] राज्य करै है ।
राजा कर्हे पांचसै पंडित रहे है । पंडित धनपाल कालिदास प्रमुष ।
चवदै विद्या पाच कै ।...etc

(B) मारवाड़ री बात महाराजा रामभित्तजी री, pp. 253c-276a. A detailed account of the war fought by Rāma Singha of Jodhpur against Bakhat Singha of Nāgōra and Gaja Singha of Bikaner, from Rāma Singha's accession (Samvat 1805), to his taking refuge with Madho Singha of Jaipur, after his final defeat (Samvat 1807 ?). Beginning:—

राजा अमैसिंघजी संमत अठाहै सै पधोतरे रे आसाठ मुद पांच
देवलोक छवा अजमेर से औपोकरजी उपर दाग हुवो जोधपुर आसाठ
सुदि अरुमी घबर आई । मोहल यवासां गांयनां सतौ झई...etc.

In the MS., the work is styled as *Māravāḍa rā umarāvāñ rī* at the beginning, and as *Māravāḍa mē dhamacala huvā tina rī vāla* at the end.

(C) गोगादेजी रो रूपक वैश्वदेव आडै पहाड़खाँजी रो कहिघौ,
pp. 276b-287b. The *Gogā Dejī rō rūpaka*, a poem, by Āḍhō Pa-
hāra Khā. Beginning:—

गाथा । अब मत कायब सुकृत उकरो [] सुप्रसन हुय दीव
सुहस्तौ । पौह राठोड़ अचल छन्यतौ । कहुं धम गोग
कीरतौ [॥ २ ॥]...etc.

(D) गोरा वादल री कथा, pp. 288a-295a A poetical version
of the famous story of the fair Padamāṇī of Citora and her
relatives Gorā and Vādalā, by Jāṭa Mala. Beginning :—

चरण कमल चौत लायक । स्मर श्रीसारदा । सुभ अधर दे माय
कहो सकथा चौत लायक ॥ २ ॥ जंबूदीप ममार । भरतषंड घंडा सिरै
नगर भलो इ ससाइ । गठ चितोड़ है विषम अत ॥ २ ॥...etc.

(E) राजा भोज री पनरभौ विद्या चियाचरित, pp. 295b-320b
The fifteenth *vidyā* of king Bhoja, or the knowledge of woman
by Vyāsa Bhavāṇī Dāsa. In prose and verses. Beginning :—

श्रीगणपत सहस्रतौ सिव । विसन रवि गुरुदेव ।
सेव करे अर दास प्रभु । दीजै अधर भेव ॥ १ ॥
चविरुल बांगि ओपजै ।...etc.

(F) चेकलगिड़ वराह डाढाला री वात, pp. 321a-333b. The
story of the heroic pig killed by Visala De Vāghelō of Sirohi
Beginning :—

जंबूदीप [भ]रथषंड मै अठार गिर । अठारं गिरां हो सिरो ।
अरबद सो अरबद किसोचेक है ॥ दूहा ॥ वरासपतौ पाथर वणी ।...
etc

(G) महाराजा अमैसिङ्गजौ री गुण विद्विग्नगार वारठ
करनीदानजौ री कहियौ, pp. 334a-339a. The well-known abridg-
ment of the *Sūrāja Prakāśa* by Bāratha Karanī Dāna. Begin-
ning :—

गणपति सहस्रि निमसकार । दिजैये सुभ वह बुध उदार...etc.

(H) लुकमान हकौम अयणौ बेटै कूँ नसौहत, pp. 339b-342b.
The advices by the sage Lukman to his son. In Marwari
mixed with Urdu. Beginning :—

प्रथम बहु दिव पाथ मांयौवै लक्षा दैवै युखाव रहै etc

(I) राजा करणसिंहजी है कंवराँ री बात, pp. 343a-367a

Identical with MS. 9(a).

(J) मूहण्डौत नैयसौजी री खात है ओक भाग, pp. 369a-391b

A portion of the “*Khyāta*” by Mūhanḍota Nēha Si (see MS. 8 above), containing the *vātas* following:—

कान्हड़दे री बात, वीरमदे री बात, गोगादे री बात, शब चूँड़े
री बात, अरड़कमल री बात, राव रिणमल री बात, राव जोधै री
बात, राव वीकै री वीकानेर वसायौ तै समै ही बात, कांधल री बात,
राव तौड़ै री बात.

Notice that the order of the *vātas* of Cūḍò and Gogā De is inverted, and the following *vātas* are omitted.—

रावल जगमाल री बात, राव वैकै री बात, भटनेर री बात.

The wording of the text also differs, though not to any appreciable extent, from the wording in the common recension.

(K) बहलिमा री बात, pp. 392a-411a. A story concerning Bahalim of Gajant, apparently the rebellious Indian viceroy of Bahrām Śāh, who was defeated and slain by the latter near Multan. Beginning.—

ज बलहारी ताजीयाँ। जिन्हाँ जात कुहौ।...etc.

(L) खौँवै वीजै धाड़वै री बात, pp. 412a-416b A story of two famous thieves: Khīvò of Nādola and Vijò of Sojhata, and their exploits. Beginning:—

बौवो विजो धाड़वै। बडा दोडा। बडा चोर। विजो सोभत
वसै। बौँवो वसै नाडोल। दोनौं राघैसा परहवाड़ा। ओ उग रो नाम
जाँगै [!] ओ उग रो नाम जाँगै। पिण मिलिया कदे नहौ।...etc.

(M) वीकानेर नै जोधपुर है राठोड़ राजावाँ री पौढियो, pp. 417a-425b. Described as *Rāthōrāñ rī khyāta* in the title. Genealogies of the Rāthōras of Bikaner from the origins to *mahārāja* Gaja Singh, and of the Rāthōras of Jodhpur from *rāva* Jodhò to *mahārāja* Māna Singh, giving the names of the rulers as well as of their sons and wives. Beginning:—

गढ़ कनोज। गढ़ मंडोवर। गढ़ अणदपुरी नगरी। गढ़ माहोर।
सेतबघ रामेसर राज बौधो etc

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 16 :—उदैपुर राज्यानि फुटकर वाताँ.

A MS., half-leather-bound, consisting of 136 leaves on which about 40 blank. Size of the leaves $10'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$. Each of the written pages contains 17-18 lines of writing of 14-18 akṣaras. Running Marwari script all by one hand. Age of the MS. about 100 years.

The MS. contains —

(a) उदैपुर राज्यानि, pp 1a-58b A compendious history of the rānās of Udaipur from Vrahmā (1st) to rāṇā Rāja Singha (199th), who succeeded in Samvat 1810. The first three pages (1a-2a) contain only a list of bare names from Vrahmā to rāṇā Siddhārtha (125th). From page 2b begins the narrative with rāṇā Vijaya :—

[2] २६ राजा विजय अजोध्या राज करतो सुरज राजे उपासना कीवी सुरज प्रसन हूँवो इसी अग्या कीधी दधणदेस आवो...etc.

The account of each rāṇā is compiled on much similar and uniform lines, first comes the name of the mother-queen then the number of the horses, elephants, infantrymen, and drumbeaters in the rāṇā's army, and of the chiefs in the service of the rāṇā. Next comes the account of the principal events that took place during the reign of the rāṇā in question and lastly the names of his wives, concubines, and sons, and the years and days of his reign. The account of the last rāṇā Rāja Singha, which is a very short one as he did nothing, runs as follows.—

१६६ राणोजी श्रीराजसंघजी भाली वधतकुवरबाई रा पुत्र वास उदैपुर सेनसंघ्या कर्म २५००० प्राला २५००० हस्ती ७२ वाजन्च १०० समत १८१० माह वद २ पाट बैठा राणी चह्वाण राणी भाली श्रीठोड इडरेची वहस ७ मा० २ दौ[०] १० राज कीधो वाइजी श्रीराजवधतकुवर-बाई दैबारी माहे वावडी कराई श्रीजी है नामै दैबारी माहे महादेवजी रो दैहरो श्रीराजराजेसुरजी हो करायो।

(b) सोलङ्गी जैवराजची रा कवित बास्ठ अहजन रा कदिया pp 71a-82a A poem in 5th *kavitas* i.e. memoratio of

Sulaki Jiva Rāja and his two *satis*, by Baratha Ahajana & Arjuna. From *kavitta* 51st, it appears that the death of the aforesaid Jiva Rāja took place in the year Samvat 1748. The first *kavitta* begins —

सुद बाहस भादवी [।] देह छड़ौ शर चालक [।] उण समैये आय
नै। ओक बोलौ यहपालक ...etc.

(c) राठौड़ मोहकमसिङ्गजौ रा कविच बाहठ अहजन रा कहिया,
pp 83a-95a A poem in 61 *kavittas* by the same Ahajana, in the form of an epistle, being a satire against Rāthorā Mohkani Singha. Beginning —

तै कागद वांचीया [।] राण राजड़ जगधत रा [।]

तै कागद वाचीया [।] राण पातल रा नीत रा |...etc.

(d) बौकावतों बौदावतों ई गाँवों री विगत, pp. 99a-108b. A list of the villages forming the fiefs of the Vikāvata and Vida vata Rāthoras of Bikaner Undated. Beginning —

महाजन अमरसंघ वैश्वीसालोत गा० ३५ रेष ८६ रा० लालसघ
कौशवसंघोत कुभाणो गा० १० रेष १०...etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner

MS. 17:—आईनि अकबरी की भाषा वचनिका .

A huge and beautiful MS., velvet bound, consisting of 353 leaves covered with writing, besides 6 additional leaves containing an index of chapters and two tables with coloured designs of royal jewels and arms. Each page is $15\frac{3}{4} \times 11$ " in size and contains 30 lines of writing, each line comprising 22-32 *akṣaras*. All by one hand in beautiful and big *devanāgarī* Jaipuri bhāsā. Written about Samvat 1852 (see below).

The work contained is a translation of the *Aīn-i-Akkbarī* into Jaipuri bhāsā, composed by *mānshī* Lāla Hīrā Lāla, and put into writing by Kāyastha Guṇāni Rāma, by order of *mahā rājā* Savāī Pratāpa Singha of Jaipur. The work was started in Samvat 1852. All the above information is given in a poetical preface to the translation itself, which is found pp. 1a b. Here the translation is called *Bhākhāvachanikā*. The work proper begins p 1b as follows

अब श्रेष्ठ अद्वल फजल मध्य को करता ॥ प्रसु का निमसकार करि
के अकबर बादस्थाह की तारीफ लिखने कों कसत करते हैं ॥ अरु कहे
हैं या की बड़ाई अरु चेष्टा अरु चिसतकार कहाँ तक लिप्त । कही जात
जाही ता तै या के पशाकरम अरु भाँति भाँति के दसतूर वा सनस्तवा
दुनिया मैं प्रगट भये ता कों संषेप लिघत हैं ॥ प्रथम तो बादस्थाह
के नाम संग्या को अरथ लिखिधत है ॥ बाद फारसी भाषा मैं नित रहे
ता कों कहते है...etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 18 :—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सङ्गः ।

A cloth-bound MS., numbering 350 leaves, of which 134 are missing, namely the following :—1-14, 37, 69-96, 109, 141-199, 214-226, 228, 231-234, 269-271, 273-279, 295-296, 328. Moreover, the MS. originally was not ending with leaf 350, but had some more leaves, which are lost. Very badly preserved, many leaves being detached and crumbled. Size 11½" x 9". Number of the lines in each page 31-33, number of the *akṣaras* in each line 26-34. *Devanāgarī* script. Written about Samvat 1847 (see p. 36a).

A good many of the works contained in the MS. are identical with those in MS. 15. The works contained are the following :—

(a) वेतालपचौसी रौ वात, pp. 15a-36a. The same work as MS. 15 (z), but somewhat differing in the wording. Beginning :—

प्रणऊं सरस्वति पाय	वले विनायक वौगबु ।
बुधि दे सिद्धि दिवाय	सरसुखि आयि सरस्वती ॥ १ ॥
...देश सरस्वति देषि	नौकोटी मै कोटि नव ।
पणि वौकानेर विशेष	मनि निच्छै करि जांगोयौ ॥ ३ ॥
तह राज करै साठौड	करन सुरस्वत करन सौ ।
महि चुञ्चौया सिर मौड	मञ्चवटि बूमाळा भरै ॥ ४ ॥

... || दक्षिण देश है विष्वे प्रस्थानपुर नगर [1] तेथि विक्रमादीत
उच्चैरु रौ राजा.. etc.

(b) रायधण भाटी रौ वात, pp. 38a-40b. The story of Phāti Raya Dhāna, the son of *rāvala* Dujhāsa of Ludravā, and his amours with Sajanala, the daughter of Dhāta (*sic*), a Sodho feudatory of Dujhāsa. Beginning —

[...] नू दौठी कै। जौ लौ इये नू ले नै आय है घरे आये कै।
अर सजनल वासे भाई हे वदलै चाकारी कहै कै। रायधण इयै नु
देष रौधा |...etc.

(c) रायसिङ्ह खींवावत रौ वात, pp. 40b-42b A biographical account of Rāja Śīṅgha Khīvāvata, a *prudhāna* of Jasavanta Singha of Jodhpur, with special regard to his services on the occasion of the death of Gaja Singha, directed to establish Jasavanta Singha on the throne in the place of Amara Singha the legitimate heir, and also to the part he had in helping Jasavanta Singha put an end to the vexatious revenue administration inaugurated by the *divān* Mūhanōta Nēṇa Si. Beginning.—

महाराजा गजसिंघजी वडो राजा हुवो। पातसाहां रो धापंग
उथधंग हुवो [1] सो गजसिंघजी रे कुवर अमरसिंघ वडो। मोटो
किसदार। माटौपंगे रो आंक...etc.

(d) राव अमरसिङ्हजी रौ वात, pp. 43a-48a. A biography of *rāva* Amara Śīṅgha, the eldest son of *maharājā* Gaja Singha of Jodhpur, who was banished by the latter and repaired to the court of Sāh Jahān, who assigned him a fief in Nāgōra. Beginning:—

अमरसिंघ गजसिंघजी रे वडो कुवर। साचोर रां चङ्गवांगा रो
दोहीबो। सो गजसिंघजी रौ रजा नही। अमरसिंघ निराठ सारी
वात मै अवल। वडो देसोत |...etc.

The text is interspersed with many commemorative songs

(e) सिङ्हासनाद्वारिम्शतिकाका की भाखा, pp. 49a-68b Incomplete, the pages containing the last tale being missing. A translation of the *Simhāsanadvātrimśatikā-tales* into Jaipurī bhāsā. Beginning

अनंत अथवा कहि के पूर्ण है। जह समस्त पदारथनि के देशज्ञार औगीश्वर जा को पाह नहीं पावत।... राजा विक्रमादित्य को प्रबंध कहै है। शकबंधी राजा विक्रमादित्य है। केसो जाने आराधन कहि सकल देवता वश्य कौया है। राजा विक्रमादित्य को सिंघासन शर्ण को रक्षणित...etc

(i) कुवरसौ री वात, pp. 97a-108b Incomplete both at the beginning and the end. The story of the amours of Kūvara Sī Sākhalō and Bharamala. In prose interspersed with verses.

(j) नार्पै सौखलै री वात, pp. 110a-117b Incomplete at the beginning Identical with MS. 9(b) and MS. 15(c).

(k) मारवाड़ री वाल महाराजा रामसिंहूची री, pp. 117b-132b Identical with MS. 15(B).

(l) राठौड़ ठाकुरसौ जैतसीहौत री वात, pp. 132b-136a-140b. Fragmentary in the middle and at the end. A biography of Thākura Sī, a son of rāra Jētī Sī of Bikamer. Interspersed with commemorative songs.

(m) जगदे पैंवार री वात, pp. 200a-214b. Incomplete at the beginning and the end. The story of Jaga De Pūvāra, the faithful chief in the service of Siddha Rāja, the Solankī king of Pātāna.

(n) राव सेखै नै भातौ आयो तै री वात, pp. 226a-b. The story of Sekhō, the Bhāti rāra of Pūgāla, who had obtained from Karanji the boon that he would not die unless he sat under a *bukāyanu*-tree and ate cold boiled rice. Incomplete at the beginning.

(o) वौरबलू री वात, pp. 226b-228b. An anecdote concerning Vira Bāla, the great favourite of Akbar. Beginning:-

पातस्याह अकबर दिली आगरे पातस्याही करे बडो अवलीयो
पातस्याह हँवो बावंन पौरां री करामात हँदे...etc

(p) राजा भोज खाफरै चोर री वात, pp. 228b-230b. An anecdote concerning king Bhoja and a thief, Khāphard. Beg-

राजा भोज सार नमस्ते राज करे वहो राजा अवदे विष्णा विष्णा
सु राजा भोज रे धारकरो चोर चाकर...etc.

(n) कुतबदौ साहित्यादै ही बात, pp. 230b, 235a-238a Four leaves missing. A story of a prince Kutub Di. in rhymed prose and verses. Marwari mixed with Urdu Beginning.—

पीरोजसाह पातखाह दिल्ली पातखाह ही करे। तिस के उमराब।
तिश्वरसंघ। गलतसमा। सुलतांव। तिस के दहीयासाह बेटा। दुसरा
महंमदसाह बेटा। etc.

(o) दम्पतिविनोद, pp. 238b-268b A *nitacemento* of the well known tales of the parrot and the *sārṅkā*, illustrative of the vices of men and women composed by a Josī Rāya (see last verse at the end) at Bikaner under the reign of mahārājā Anopā Singhā (see the introductory verses quoted below) Containing 32 tales In Marwari prose mixed with Sanskrit and Marwari verses Beginning :—

समर्थं देवी सरस्वती	भत विष्णारण मात !
वैष्णा पुस्तक धारणी	विष्ण हरण विष्णात ॥ १ ॥
गणपति वंदू चरण जुग	...
बीकानेर सुहावणो	दिन दिन चठतौ दौर ।
हिंदुस्थान मट्जाद हृद	नवकोटी सिर मौर ॥ ३ ॥
राज करै राजा तिहां	कमधज भूप अनूप ।
सकावंधी करणेससुत	राठौड़ा कुल रूप ॥ ४ ॥
देस राज सुभ देष कै	मन मैं भयौ हुलास ।
दंपतिविनोद कौ वार्ता	कहिस कथा सविलास ॥ ॥

॥ अथ कथा प्रारंभते ॥ अेकदा प्रस्त्रावै आबू विष्णै विदम्बमंग
सै नाम सूतौ रहै। माहा चतुर ग्याता। सर्व सासच प्रवैष। सासच
जोवतां सांभलतां वैराग ऊपनौ जो सूतौ संसार बंध नौ कारण कै। .
etc

(p) राव रिणमण ही बात, pp. 272a-273a Fragmentary
On the e I

(1) मोमल रौ वात J.P. 80b 81b A. St. v. f. M. 1-2
Slave girl, and Sālha, a Solankī king of Gujarat Beginning —

अथ राजा साल्ह सोलंकी गुजरात माहि राज्य करै। तौयै राजा
रे १६ राण्यौ कै ...etc.

(2) महिन्द्र वौसलोत रौ वात, pp. 281b-284b. Lett incomplete.
A continuation of the story of Momala and how she met Mahindra Visalota of Umarakota and rāma Hanūra. Beginning :—

उभरकोट मेहदरो वौसलोत राज करै [1] वडी राजाधानी [1]
वडी साहबी [1] सु वेहन १ मेहदर रे कुवारी ...etc.

(3) मूहग्यौत नैगसोजी रौ ख्यात रौ अक भाग, pp. 284b-294b
A small portion of the " Khyāta " by Mūhanōta Nēpa St. containing the vātas following :—

गाँगै वौरमदे रौ वात (pp. 284b-286a),
अहङ्क छरदास मोकलौत रौ वात (pp. 286b-290b),
राठौड़ नरै सूजावत खीैवै पोहकरणै रौ वात (pp. 290b-293b)
जैमल वौरमदेजौत राव मालदे रौ वात (pp. 293b-294b).

The last vāta is incomplete.

(4) जेसलमेर रौ वात, pp. 297a-301b. A history of Jesalmer from the attack by Alāva Dīn during the reign of rāvala Rātana St. to the succession of rāvala Kehara. Beginning :—

जेसलमेर उपर अलावदीन पातिसाह आयो। जेसलमेर माहि
भाटी रतनसौह मूलराज राज्य करै। पातिसाही पौजा आइ ने गठ तुं
लाया। .. etc.

(5) जैतै हमौरौत राणगदे लखणसीजौत रौ वात, pp. 301b-
304b. A story of the Bhātis Jētō Hamirōta and Rānaga De Lakhanasiōta from their departure from Jesalmer to the battle in which the son of Rānaga De, with the help of the Multānis, defeated and killed rāva Oūdō at Nāgōra. Beginning :—

जैतै हमौरौत भाटी राणगदे लखणसीयोत बेवे रावल लखणसे
काढीया। ताहरां जैतै हमौरौत सुरजडे गाडा क्षौडीया। राणगदे
चोरौया कान्हा यूमध चाह etc

(v) शावल लखणसेन री वात, pp. 304b-306b. The story of *rāvala* Lakhana Sena's marriage with the daughter of Kānhara De, the Sonigarō chief of Jālōra, and her eloping with Nībō Semālōta, and the revenge Lakhana Sena wreaked on Nībō Beginning.—

किसन कान्छड़दे जालोर राज्य करै। सु अेक दिन हो समायोग
है। रावण लघणसेन है रांगी सोढी कै।...etc.

(w) कुंगरै बलोच री वात, pp. 306b-307b. Identical with MS 11(c) Beginning:—

तिजोकसौह जसहड़ोत जेसलमेर राज्य करै। कुंगरो क्ष ताकड़ी
रो आहारा (*sic*) करै।...etc.

(x) लाखै फूलाणी री वात, pp. 308a-313a. Identical with MS 11 (a) except for slight differences in the wording Beginning—

राव हमौर भुजनगर राज्य करै है। लघो जाम भद्रेसर राज्य
करै है [i] अेकै देस माहे दोइ राजा। अेक राव कहाड़ै। अेक जाम
कहाड़ै।...etc.

(y) कक्षवाहाँ री वात, pp. 313a-316a. Identical with MS 15 (h), except for some differences in the wording. Beginning:—

राजा प्रिथीराज राव लंगकर्ण है परणीयो झतो वाल्हवाई तीये
बाई है वारह चेटा हूवा...etc.

(z) राणो रतनसी राव सुरिजमल री वात, pp. 316a-320b. The story of the enmity *rāṇo* Ratana Si of Citora conceived against his brother-in-law, the *rāva* Sūrija Mala of Būdī, and how he enticed him into the forest to assassinate him, but fell himself a victim to his treachery. Beginning:—

रांगो सांगो चौचोड़ राज्य करै। बडौ रांगो हङ्गौ। सागै है
पातिसाह बंदीबांगे रहीया। तीयाँ जुँ चूड़यां पहिराइ क्वाड़ीया।...
etc.

(A) नाराइगदास मौढाखाँ री वात, pp. 320b-321b. The story of Pathāna Mīdhā Khā, king of Mādava, and his death at the hands of Nārāma Dasa of Būdī. Be

चेक माडव है प्रतिसाह है पठाण तिण है नाम मीडाथांन सु
माडव सुं साथ करि नै रिणधंभौर आयौ जोशावर अकै रिणधंभौर
लौयौ ...etc.

(B) रावत सूरिजमल कुँवर धिथीराज री वात, pp. 321b-324b

An account of the war between *rātata Sūrija Mala* the son of *Khīvò*, the son of *rānò Mokala*, of *Sādarī* in *Godhavāra*, and his nephew *kūvara Prithī Rāja*, the son of *rānò Rāya Mala*. It ended with Sūrija Mala's defeat which obliged him to abandon *Sādarī* and carve for himself a new sovereignty amongst the *Menās* of *Devalīvò* (p. 323a), followed by an account of the death of Prithī Rāja from a pill given him by *rāta Dūdò* of *Sūhī* (p. 323b), and lastly an account of the death of Jē Mala the brother of Prithī Rāja, at the hands of Ratana Si. Beginning:—

रावत सूरिजमल थीवै हो । थीवो राणै मोकल हो । कुंभो हौ
राणै मोकल हो । सूरिज मोटो रज्यपूत छबो...etc.

(C) राणै खेते री वाव pp. 324b-327a. The story of *rānò*
Kheto's of Citora falling in love with a carpenter woman, and having from her two sons, *Cācò* and *Merò*, and of their murdering *rānò Mokala*, and being at last defeated and killed by *rāna Rina Mala* of Mandora Beginning:—

बहसालै रा दीह कै । दीवांग सिकार चढीया कै छल वहै कै
भाद्रवो मास कै । प्रतिया भातो ले जावै कै । होइ याडी कै सु बिन्हे
हाथे पकड़ी कै लौयै जावै कै ...etc.

(D) सोनिगरै मालदे री वाव, pp. 327a-b. Incomplete, one
leaf being missing. An account of *Mala De*'s—the Sonigaro
chief of *Jālora*—defeat at the hands of *Trivirita Khā* his submission
to the Emperor (*Alāva Din*), and his coming in possession
of *Godhavāra* and *Citora* Beginning:—

सोनिगरै मालदे गोळवाड माहे धरती प्रतिसाह री मारै साथ
वहण न पावै...etc.

(E) मुहणैत नैगसीजी री ख्यात है चेक भाग, pp. 329a-337b
A portion of the "Khyāta" by *Mūhanōta Nēna Si* (see MS. 8
above con g the *vatas* follo vug

खेतसौ रतनसौचौव री वात (pp 33a-330) n o np etc
 the first leaf being missing
चन्द्रावतीं री वात (pp 330a-333b), .
सिखरी बहेलवै गयौ रहै तै री वात (pp 333b-335a), and
उदै उगवण्णावत री वात (pp 335a-337b).

The second of the *mātas* above which is a genealogical sketch of the *Candrāvatas* of Rāmapurō from Cādarō, the son of *rānd* Bhāvana Sī, to Amara Siṅgha Harisinghbōta, is followed by two short poems in Sanskrit, which are not found in MS 8. Both are very incorrect. The first one is in 16 verses, and contains a *vimśāvalī* of the *Candrāvatas*, from *rāvala* Bāpō to *rāya* Pītāpa. It begins —

बामाभिधः समवत् (sic) वसु धाविषो (sic) सौ पंचाक्षषट्यस्मिते
 च सकेंद्रकालौ (sic) | ...etc.

The other one, which consists of 15 verses and is styled *Rāya-Durga-varnyam*, is a panegyric of *rāya* Duragō, the founder of Rāmapurō, who lived under Akbar. It begins :—

श्रीसीतापतिपादपद्मभञ्जपद्मसुमंयत् (sic) कर्णपूरीकृतं | ...etc.

(F) राजा भीम री वात, pp 337b-342b. An account of the reign of Bhīma of Anahilavārā Pātana and his successor Karna till the accession of Siddha Rāja Jē Siṅgha. In the middle an account is inserted of Lūna Sāha (Lavanaprasāda), the son of Ānō Vāghelō. The work begins :—

अग्नहिंडवाड़े पाटण राजा भीम राज्य करै। सतरहसहस्र
 गुजराति री साहिंदी बडौ राजा। कवित्त। मूलू पैतालीस। वरस दस
 कौयो चंदगिरि | ...etc

Follows a *Lūna Sāha rī vāta rō vakhāna*, in rhymed prose the subject whereof is a description of the rainy season and the killing of an elephant by Lūna Sāha. Beginning :—

वरधा रित लागौ। विरहणौ जागौ | ...etc.

(G) बहलिमा री वात, pp. 342b-350b. Incomplete, the last leaves being missing. Identical with MS. 15 (K).

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner

MS. 19:—राठौडँ री वंसावली तथा पीढियाँ.

A MS. consisting of 266 leaves, 8" x 6" in size Cloth-bound, but leaves detached and out of order. The leaves were originally larger in size and numbered, but they were subsequently trimmed at the margins, the numeration figures being thereby cut away in most of the pages. Each page contains 17 lines of 15-20 *aksaras*. Devanāgarī. Written in Samvat 1723, under the reign of *rājā* Karana Singh of Bikaner, for the use of his son, *kūvara* Anūpa Singh.

The contents of the MS. are very much the same as those of the Jodhpur MS. 14, of *Descriptive Catalogue*, Sect. i, Pt. 1. The work falls into two parts, to wit:—

(a) जोधपुर दे राठौडँ री वंसावली, pp. 1a-22b. Apparently fragmentary, owing to the loss of some leaves in the middle. A genealogical sketch of the Rāthoras of Jodhpur from the origins to *mahārājā* Jasavanta Singh. The first pages (1a-2a) contain a kind of introduction, consisting of a Sanskrit invocation to Ganapati (identical with that in the Jodhpur MS. 14 alluded to above), Visnu, and the Sun, a *chattrisarājakulīsthāpanā*, i.e. a list of the seats or capitals of the 36 Rajput tribes (beginning —धारानगरी परमार ...etc.), a *kavitta* giving the names of the nine Paramīra rulers of *Narakośī Māranāra* (beginning —मंडोवर सामन्त ...etc.), and lastly a list of the six *vamśas*, to wit:—Sūrya-, Soma-, Kuru-, Hari-, Śiva-, and Daitya-*vamśa*. Then after an *āśīrvāda* in Sanskrit, the genealogy of the Rāthoras begins from the Satya-yuga, when the men lived 100 years and were born as twins (*jugalapane*). From this particular, it is evident that the author of the *ram-sāmāli* is a Jain. The pedigree of the Rāthoras is traced from *rājā* Mānadhātā *cakkavē* (p. 4a) down to Jē Canda (p. 12a), the list being divided into four sections corresponding to the four *yugas*. The account of Sihō begins p. 12b as follows:—

रा० श्रीसीहजोग ज्ञारिकाजी पधार्या । साथे दस हजार असवार जीधा । अकेको वस्त्र भगवौ हाथ १ बरछी सों बांधे वसहो समेत चाल्या । आवता थकां सोलंकीयाँ री भौर करि लाष्टौ पूलांगी मार्याँ । सीहोजी महादेव हो आवतार है ॥...etc.

Much as in the Jodhpur MS. 15, of *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, Pt. 1, here too the *Jainācārya* Jina Datta Sūri is given the credit of having called Sihō to Pāli. The genealogical account of the descendants of Sihō contains only names and commemorative

songs. The last names are those of *mahārājā* Jasavanta Singhā and his brother Amara Singhā.

(b) राठौड़ों रौ पीढियाँ, p. 22b. to the end. Genealogies of the Rāthōras, apparently identical with those in the Jodhpur MS. 14, of *Descr. Cut.*, Sect. i, Pt. i, mentioned above. Containing only names and occasionally quotations of commemorative songs. The work being disconnected and most of the leaves being out of place it is difficult to give an idea of the contents. The difficulty is increased by the fact that the names are not followed by the patronymic as in the ordinary lists of *pīḍhis*. The genealogies were evidently compiled in the same time as the *vaniśāvalī* described above, namely the beginning of the Samvat-century 1700, apparently during the last years of the reign of *mahārājā* Jasavanta Singhā of Jodhpur.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 20:—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सङ्कह .

A MS. consisting of 116 leaves $8'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$ in size. Cloth bound, but several leaves detached. Leaf 86 is lost, and several other leaves are probably missing at the end. Each page contains 16-19 lines of writing of 26-36 *akṣaras*. Written in Samvat 1826 (see p. 91a) by Khavās Sabala Sena at Bikaner.

The MS. contains:—

(a) सात बेटियाँवालै राजा श्री कथा, pp. 1a-2a. A tale of no historical interest.

(b) कुँवर रिणमल चूँडावत अखौ सोलङ्गी मारियौ तै श्री वात, pp. 2b-5b. The story of Rāthōra *rāva* Rina Mala's fighting with Akhō Solāṅkī and conquering the latter's land after killing him. Beginning:—

“इण दूहै ऊपर ॥ रणमल गलतै रात [] कांकल घर केवी तणै । पहुँ ऊगे परभात [] आयो ऊघा हौ अषो ॥ १ ॥ राव रणमल नागैरै रो क्षाढैया अका आय वले रे कांठे रह्यो...etc.

(c) कुँवर रिणमल चूँडावत अखौ साँखलै रौ वैर कियौ तै श्री वात, pp. 5b-8b. The story of Rāthōra *kūvara* Rina Mala's revenging on the Idas the death of Akhō Sākhaldō Beginning

इण दूहे ऊपर ॥ आयो अमलीमाल [i] चावे भाले चोडवूत । तेढ
हरण ठाण [i] चोवीसे चोशासीया ॥ १ ॥ ... अषो सांखलो मारवाड़ रं
रजपूत रुणेचो तिको सैधला भेलो हुय ने शाङ्गे दोड्हीयो...etc.

(d) सयगी चारणी री वात, pp. 8b-11b The legend of
Sayagī, the daughter of Cāraṇa Vedō of Kaccha, and Vijhā-
nanda. Interspersed with *dūhās*. Beginning :—

वेदो चारण केकरै गाव रहै । कछ देश मै । वेदे रे बडो नथ ।
...etc.

(e) पीरोजसाह पातसाह री वात, pp. 11b-18b A legendary
account of the reign of Phiroj Šāh and Muhammad Šāh till the
conquest by Bābar. Beginning —

पीरोजसाह पातसाह घतम कहाणो । चौता हिरण । चौता
हिरण जनावर राष्या । सारि हिकमत सिकाह री पीरोजसाह
चलाई... etc.

(f) राव हमौर लखे जाम री वात, pp. 18b-20a. Identical
with MS. 11(a), and MS. 18 (x), above.

(g) कुँगरै बलोच री वात, pp. 20a-22a. Identical with MS.
11 (c) and MS. 18 (w), above.

(h) जैतमाल सलखावत कोलियाँ री वात, pp. 22a-24b. The
story of Rāthōra Jēta Māla Sañakhāvata being attacked by the
Kolis, on his way back from Sirohi, where he had married, and
loosing in the affray Bhādō Sūdō and a hunting-leopard, and
the revenge he subsequently took on the Kolis. Beginning :—

जैतमाल देवडे परणीजग गयो [i] दिन ५ तथा ७ उठे जान रही
...etc.

(i) सूराँ अर सतवादियाँ री वात, pp. 24b-30b. A moral tale
of no historical interest

(j) राव तीडे क्छाडावत री वात, pp. 30b-34b. A biographical
account of Rāthōra rāva Tidō Chāḍāvata. Beginning :—

महेवे बेड राव तीडो क्छाडावत राज करै । बडौ ओगाढ देसोत
जकै है वाये हरण बोडा ऊवै...etc.

(k) जैतमाल सलखावत री वात, pp. 34b-38b. A biographical account of Rāthōra Jēta Māla Salakhāvata. (Cfr. h above) Beginning :—

राव तौडो आप री वार बजाय गजाय और देवलोक हँवो [.] बडो चोगाड राजबौ हँवो [.] राव सलष्टे ही ज्यां श वित लौया...etc

(l) सच बोलै सो मारिया जावै तै री कथा, pp. 38b-40. A tale of no historical interest.

(m) बौजङ विजोगण री कथा, pp. 41a-46a. A love tale of Vijara, the son of Vījē Sāla, a king of Gujarat, and Vijogana, the daughter of a *setha*.

(n) राव चूँडे री वात, pp. 46a-49b. A biographical account of Rāthōra rāva Cūḍō. Beginning :—

.....महेवे राज करे मालो सलघावत बौस्म सलघावत जैतमाल सलघावत ईहा री बडी साहिबौ जिण समईये माहे दलो जोहीयो सिधराजा नेसंघदे पाटणा राज करे...etc.

(o) रिणधीर चूँडावत री वात, pp. 49b-54b A biographical account of Rāthōra Rīṇa Dhīra Cūḍāvata. Beginning.—

ईयै दूहे उपर कै [:] केबौयौ.....। तिको रण चोडावत तजोलौ गाडा क्षोडीया [.] आगै जौवणौ बाजु तो सौधला रा गाडा कै...etc.

(p) हाहुल हमीर भोलै राजा भौम सूँ जुध करियौ तै री वात, pp. 54b-60a. An account of the contest between Hāhula Hamīra and Bhīma, the "Simpleton," king of Añahilavārā Pāṭanā, over some horses bought by the latter and coveted by the former. In the story, reference is made to Prithī Rāja of Dillī. Beginning :—

...भोलो राजा भौमदे अषदै मोहवो घोड़ा घरौदण नू काबुल मेलौयो...etc.

(q) बडावडी देवडे डहरू वानर री वात, pp. 60a-62b. An anecdote of no historical interest.

(r) राजा भोज री पनरमौ विद्या थास भवानीदात री कहौ, pp. 63a-91a. Identical with MS. 15 (E). At the end of the work, the copyist has recorded his name as well as the date as follows :—

जिष्ठत मुवास सबलसेन मुवास सबल वाघनार्थम् । बीकानेर
मध्ये ॥ संवत् १८२६ सावण वदि ई वार सोमवार ।

(s) नागदमण्ड साहयै भूलै रौ कहियौ, pp. 91a-97a. A poem
in 123 (?) verses, on the slaying of the Kāliya serpent by Kṛṣṇa,
by Cāraṇa Sāiyō Jhūlō. Beginning—

बलि तो सारद विनवुं । साहद करो प्रसार ।...etc

(t) बगलै हंसणौ रौ कथा, pp. 97a-116b. Incomplete at the
end. The tales of the crane and the she-swan, his wife, in
accusation and defence of woman, eight in all, but only four
contained in the present MS. Beginning.—

मानसशौवर माहै हंस इहै सु अकै दिन हंस सर्व भेला झई चर
मतौ कौयौ कहौ आपा मारवाड़ देस हालौ तो जावा मारवाड़ नू लौक
वधाणै कै उठे बडा मेवा कै...etc.

The MS forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of
Bikaner

MS. 21 :—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सङ्खः ।

A huge MS., consisting of 492 leaves, 12" x 8" in size
Cloth-bound, but some leaves detached. About two fifths of
the leaves are blank. Each page contains 28-30 lines, of 18-25
aksaras. Devanāgarī script. About 100 years old.

Most of the contents of the MS. are identical with those in
MS. 18 described above, of which the present MS. is in part
a copy. A list of the contents is the following :—

(a) सिंहासनखबत्तीसी की भाखा, pp. 1a-29a. Identical with
MS. 18 (e).

(b) वेवालपचौसी ई वात, pp. 30a-60a. Identical with MS.
18 (a). Cfr. also MS. 15 (z).

(c) रायधण भाटौ ई वात, pp. 61a-66a. Identical with MS.
18 (b). Complete. Beginning :—

रायधण कुंवर रावल दुम्भास रो बेटौ जाव रो भाटौ लुदवै राज
कहै...अर धाट सोठा राज कहै। लुदवै रा सल्लीमी। तठे धाट है
जेक बेटो अर ज्ञेक बेटो बेटो रो नाव etc

(d) राजसिंह खींचावत रौ वात, pp. 66a-69b. Identical with MS. 18 (c).

(e) राव अमरसिंहजी रौ वात, pp. 70a-78b. Identical with MS. 18 (d).

(f) राजा करणसिंहजी रै काँवरों रौ वात, pp. 79a-104a. Introduced as "Mahārājā Padama Singhaji rī vāta." Identical with MS. 9 (a), and MS. 15 (I).

(g) कुँवरसौ साँखलै रौ वात, pp. 105a-140b. Identical with MS. 18 (f). Complete Beginning.—

सांघलो धौवसी चरुसुकाल। जांगलु राज कहै। बड़ी साहिनी। बड़ो सिरदार सों। धौवसीजी हलोद भाले परशोया। बड़ो धौहा छवो। बड़ो गुडो बरच जस अबल कौयो...etc.

(h) नापै साँखलै रौ वात, pp. 141a-153b. Identical with MS. 9 (b), MS. 15 (x), and MS. 18 (g).

(i) चेकलगिड़ वागाह डाढाला रौ वात, pp. 171a-184a. Identical with MS. 15 (F).

(j) गोड़ गोपालदास रौ वात, pp. 185a-196a. A biography of Gōra Gopāla Dāsa of Ajmer. Beginning.—

गोपालद[स] गोड़ अजमेर रा परगना सु कडांगो कौयो। सो पेहला तो अजमेर रा बावंद या गोड़ [] पक्षे अजमेर पातसाह खीयो तद गोड़ां नु परगनो अजमेर रो दीया (sic) ...etc.

(k) मारवाड़ रौ वात महाराजा रामसिंहजी रौ, pp. 197a-215b. Introduced as "Māravāra rē amarāvā rī vāta." Identical with MS. 15 (B), and MS. 18 (h).

(l) पना वीरमदे रौ वात, pp. 216a-246a. Incomplete at the end. The story of the amours of Pannā, the daughter of Ratana, a *setha* of Pūgala, and *kāvara* Virama De, the son of *rāva* Rai Bhāṇa of Idara. In rhymed prose intermixed with verses. Beginning:—

सदा मनोर्थि सिङ्ग करण [] बाँणी आषर बेस [] सारा पहली
सौवरने [] गुड दावार मनेस । १ | सुषरक निज धातो

सिहै नार्वाख धवण देस पदमङि तरौया परथिबे देसा पुँडुल
देस ॥ ३ ॥ करहा थोड़ा काम रा ॥ ...etc.

(m) जगदि पॅंवार रौ वात, pp. 258a-276a. Identical with MS 18 (j). Complete. Beginning —

मालबौ देश धारा नगरौ। तठै पुंवार उदियादिव्य राजा राज्य
कहै कै। तिण राजा है दोय इंगौ छेक तौ वावेलौ। अनै बीजौ
सोलंकणौ। तिणां दोयां है दोइ कुंवर। तिण मैं वावेलौ मुदै पटराणि ।
तिण है तौ कुंवर रिणधवल छ्वज ॥ ...etc.

(n) क्र कहाणियाँ, pp. 280a-292a. A collection of six tales
of no particular interest, to wit —

1: साँई रौ पखक मै खलक वसौ तै रौ वात, pp. 280a-284a.

2: आय ठहकौ भाहि मै तै रौ वात, pp. 284a-285a;

3. हरराज है नैणाँ रौ वात, pp. 285a-286a Referring to
Hara Rāja Devarāj of Shrohi;

4. न क्यूँ हरै न क्यूँ सेखै तै रौ वात, pp. 286a-288a. Re-
ferring to Sekhò, the Bhāṭī rāva of Pūgala;

5: सेखै नै भातौ आयौ तै रौ वात, pp. 288a-289b. Identical with MS. 18 (k).

6. वौश्वल रौ वात, pp. 290a-292b. Identical with MS.
18 (l).

(o) राव वीरमदे रौ वात pp. 293a-295a. A biographical
account of Rāthòra rāva Virama De, the son of Salakhò, going
as far as his death and the concealment of the infant Cūḍò in
the house of Cārana Ālhò. From the "Khyāta" by Mūhanḍò[ा]
Nèna Sī (see MS. 8 above). Beginning :—

वीरम महेवा रे पासै गुठो मांडि नै वसौयो कै। सु जिकोई
महेवै माहे घन कहै गुनह कहै तिको वीरम रे गाडै आवै बी[र]मजौ
जवै ऊवै तु रामै...etc.

(p) दम्पतिविवोद- pp. 309a-325b Incomplete at the end.
Identical with MS. 18 o

The M.S. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 22:—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सङ्खः.

A huge M.S. consisting of 436 leaves, $11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9'' - 7\frac{1}{4}''$ in size Cloth-bound. Each page contains 30 lines of writing, of 30 to 24 aksaras. The writing has many blanks, especially in the first part of the M.S., showing that it is a copy from some other M.S., whereof some pages were broken or illegible. A few entire pages are blank Devanāgarī script. The letters for छ and झ are habitually interchanged. The M.S. was caused to be written by mahārājā Gaja Singha of Bikaner in Samvat 1820 (see p. 68a), and is the original from which many of the works contained in MS. 15 (dated Samvat 1845), MS. 18 (dated Samvat 1847), MS. 20, and MS. 21, were subsequently copied.

The M.S. contains.—

(a) चाठ कहाणियाँ, pp. 1a-18b. A collection of eight unimportant tales, all of which have already been found in MS. 15 (a), MS. 18 (k-m), and MS. 21 (n). To wit:—

1. साँई रौ पलक मै खलक वसै तै रौ वात, pp. 1a-4b
Identical with MS. 21 (n), 1.
2. साँई ऊर रह्यौ है तै रौ वात, pp. 5a-8b. Identical with MS. 15 (a)
3. आय ठहकै भावि मै तै रौ वात, pp. 9b-10b. Identical with MS. 21 (n), 2.
4. इरराज है नैखाँ रौ वात, pp. 10b-11a. Identical with MS. 21 (n), 3
5. न क्यूँ है न क्यूँ सेखै तै रौ वात, pp. 11a-13a. Identical with MS. 21 (n), 4.
6. सेखै नै भातौ आयौ तै रौ वात, pp. 13a-14a. Identical with MS. 18 (k), and MS. 21 (n), 5. Complete.
7. वीरबल रौ वात, pp. 14a-16a. Identical with MS. 18 (b) and MS. 21 (n), 6.
8. राजा भोज खाफरै चोर रौ वात, pp. 16a-18b. Identical with MS. 18 m

(b) कुतबद्वी साहिजारै रौ वात, pp. 18b-27a. Identical with MS. 18 (n).

(c) दम्पतिविनोद, pp. 32b-67b. The same work as contained in MS. 18 (o), and MS. 21 (p).

(d) मूहग्रौत नैणसीजी रौ खात रौ चेक भाग, pp. 68a-87a.

A portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhanōta Nēna Sī (see MS. 8 above), containing the *vātas* following.—

1. राव सौहेजी रौ वात, pp. 68a-71b.
2. राव कान्हड़े रौ वात, pp. 71b-76b.
3. बौरमजी रौ वात, pp. 76b-78a.
4. राव चूँडैजी रौ वात, pp. 78a-81a.
5. गोगादेजी रौ वात, pp. 81a-82a.
6. अरड़कमल चूँडावत रौ वात, pp. 82a-83a.
7. राव रिणमलजी रौ वात, pp. 83a-87a.

The form of the text is slightly different from that in MS. 8 the present MS. containing more Gujaratisms. The same remark applies also to the other parts of the "Khyāta" by Mūhanōta Nēna Sī contained in this MS. and described below.

(e) मोरै वादल रौ कथा, pp. 87a-93b. The same work as MS. 15 (D), but containing very different readings. Compare the following verses from the introduction as it is given in the present MS., with the corresponding ones in MS. 15 (D), which have been quoted above.—

चरण कमल चित लाय के	समरं सरसति माय ।
कहिस कथा बनाय के	प्रणभूं सदगुर पाय ॥ १ ॥
जंबूदीप मभारि	भरथवेच सौभत अधिक । ¹
नगर भलो चौत्रोड़ है	ता परि दूठ दुरंग । ²
रतनसेन राणो निपुण	अमलोमाण अभंग ॥ २ ॥

.etc.

A *dūḥk* at the end, which is not found in MS. 15 (D), records the date of the composition of the *kathā* (Samvat 1686?), and the name of the poet (Jata Mala):—

The latter half of this verse is omitted.

सौलै से असौ थे। समै पागुण पूनिम सास।
बीराहस सिंगारहस कहि जटमल सुप्रकास ॥ [१]४६ ॥

(f) मोमल शी वात, pp 93b-95a. Identical with MS 18 (g).

(g) महिन्द्र वौसलौत ही बात, pp 95a-98a. Left incomplete.
Identical with MS. 18 (r)

(h) महायौत नेण्सौजी रौ ख्वात रौ ओक भाग, pp 101b-113b.

Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhanḍa Nēna Sī. containing the *vātas* following —

1. गाँवी बीरमदे रौ वात, pp. 101b-103a.
 2. छरदास ऊहड़ रौ वात, pp. 103a-107a.
 3. शठोड़ नहै सुजावत खौंवै पोहकरणै रौ वात. pp. 107a-110a.
 4. जैमल बीरमदेओत रौ वात, pp. 110a-112a.
 5. सौहै माँडण रौ वात, pp. 112a-113b.

(i) जैसलमेर रीवात, pp. 113b-118a. Identical with MS. 18 (t).

(j) जैते हमीरैत राणगदे लखणसीहैत ही वात, pp 118a-120a. Identical with MS. 18 (u).

(k) दावल् लखणसेन ही वात, pp. 120a-121b. Identical with MS. 18 (v).

(l) कुँगरै बखोच री वात, pp 121b-123a. Identical with MS. 18. (w) and MS. 11 (c).

(m) लाखे पुलायी ही वात, pp. 123a-128a. Identical with MS. 18 (x). Cf. also MS. 11 (a).

(n) कछवाहाँ रही वात, pp. 128a-131a. Identical with MS. 18 (y). Cfr. also MS. 15 (h).

(o) राज्ये इतनसौ राव द्वितीयमल रौ बात, pp. 131a-135a.
Identical with MS. 18 (z).

(p) नाराइणदास भौठाखों रौ वात, pp. 135a-136a. Identical with MS. 18 (A).

(q) रावत सुरिजमन कुँवर पिथौराज रौ वात, pp. 136a-139a. Identical with MS. 18 (B).

(r) राणै खेतै रौ वात, pp. 139a-142b. Identical with MS. 18 (C).

(s) सोनिगरै मालदे रौ वात, pp. 142b-143b. Identical with MS. 18 (D). Complete.

(t) मूहण्डै नैसोजी रौ खात दौ ओक भाग, pp. 143b-152b. Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhanḍita Nēna Sī. identical with MS. 18 (E).

(u) राजा भौम रौ वात, pp. 152b-158a. Identical with MS. 18 (F).

(v) बह्लिमा रौ वात, pp. 158a-173a. Identical with MS. 18 (G). Complete.

(w) राव सुरताण देवडै रौ वात, pp. 173a-180a. Described as "Rāva Mānē Devarē rī vāta" in the title. Identical with MS. 15 (f).

(x) राव प्रतापमल देवडै रौ वात, pp. 180a-182a. Identical with MS. 15 (n).

(y) हाडँ रौ हकौकत, pp. 182a-184a. Identical with MS. 15 (o).

(z) बूदौ रौ वात, pp. 184a-185b. Described at the end as "Dūdē Bhoja rī vāta." Identical with MS. 11 (d). Complete. Going as far as the assignement of Būdī to Bhoja by the Emperor, after the death of Dūdō.

(A) खौचिबाँ रौ वात, pp. 186a-191a. An historical sketch of the Khicis, from Ānala down to the conquest of the land by Hādō Bhagavanta Sīngha Chatrasalōta, at the time of Orangzeb. The origin of the Khicis is traced to Khāṭū, a place from which they were expelled by king Prithi Rāja Cāhuvāna in consequence of an act of treachery committed by Pahila Pandira.

आनल शैचौ जायल कटौतौ रहै तौ नागौर रौ गाम कै नगौर
थी कोस १० जायल कै। आगै शैचौ चहवांशे भिलै। चहवांश राजा
पिथौराज रौ वडौ साहिवौ। दिलौ दौ धंगौ। नागौर अजमेर जैभर
यां ठौड़ा राजधान...etc.

(B) मोहिकौं रौ वात, pp. 191b-195b. Identical with chapter
(61) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇḍota Nēṇa Si Cfr also MS. 15
(i).

(C) सातल सोम रौ वात, pp. 195b-196b. Identical with MS.
15 (k)

(D) राव मण्डलौक रौ वात, pp. 196b-197b. Identical with
MS. 15 (l).

(E) जैसै सरवहिचै रौ वात, pp. 198a-201b. Identical with
MS. 15 (g)

(F) अरजन छमौर रौ वात, pp. 202a-205a. Identical with
MS. 15 (j).

(G) सांगण वाढेल रौ वात, pp. 205a-206b. An anecdote re-
ferring to Sāgana Vadhela, a chieftain of Khebarajō, and Müjō¹
Bāvariyo of Sarathō, both of whom are stated to have lived at
the time of Vegard Mahamad, pāṭasāh of Gujarat. Beginning:—

सांगण वाढेल चो घवस्डै राज्य करै। वेगडौ सुंदरमद गुजराति
रो पातिसाह। उण दारा भाहे मूँजै वावसीयौ सरठै राज्य करै।
मूँजा नै अर सांगण वाढेल रा भतोजा आपस मै प्रीति...etc.

(H) चायै वालै रौ वात, pp. 206b-208a. Identical with MS.
15 (m).

(I) राव राघवदे सोलहूँ रौ वात, pp. 208a-210n. An anec-
dote referring to Rāghava De Solankī of Todb., a sāmanī of
king Prithī Rāja of Dilli, and his Dāhimī wife. Beginning:—

राव राघवदे सोलंकी तोडा रो धयौ राजा पिथौराज रो सांमंत।
नरसिंहदास दाहिमो इयै रो धर आहड रावल समरसी रो चाकर।
तरै नरसिंहदास है बेटी तिका अपक्षरा महादेवांगना ...etc.

(L) नानिंग क्षात्रिया रौ वात pp. 10b-11 A account of the migration of the four Chābaṇa brothers Nānīga, Devaga, Ajē Śī, and Vijē Śī from Sihoragadha to Pohakarāṇa, and of Nānīga's becoming the lord of the place. Beginning.—

पुहुं पावती नगरी। हिबाहुं पोकरण कहीजै क्वै। तौये नगरी माहे राजा परुरवा राज्य करै। वडौ राजधानी। राजा ईवै विध राज्य करै। मास अेक ईदर मौहल माहे रहै मास अेक पुरी हवै ताहरां बाहिर आवै। नवौ वीमाह कहै।...

(M) स्वयणी रौ वात, pp. 212b-215a Identical with MS 20 (d).

(N) देवहै नायकदे रौ वात, pp. 215a-221b A legend of Nāyaka De, the daughter of Mūḍhō, an Ahīra ruler of Sorāṭha and Devarō, another Ahīra petty ruler of Devālī Beginning—

सोरठ देस माहे अहौर राज्य कहै। मूँधो अहौर न[.]वै सोरठ राज्य कहै। मूँधा अहौर है बेटी कहीयै सु सारी सोरठ मै इसी काई नहौं।...etc.

(O) खौंवै वौजै रौ वात, pp. 221b-225a. Identical with MS 15 (L).

(P) राज्ञी चौबोली रौ वात, pp. 225a-229a. A tale referring to rājā Bhoja, or Vikramāditya, of Ujenī and a rāṇī Cōboli Beginning:—

उजेणी नगरी राजा विक्रमादित्य राज्य कहै। नववासी नगरी। चौरासी चौहटा। क्तीस पौलि। आर बरण रहै।...etc.

(Q) चार मूरखों रौ वात, pp. 229a-231b Left incomplete A tale of no interest.

(R) सदैवक्ष सावलिङ्गा रौ वात, pp. 232b-238a. A concise version of the famous legend of Sadēvacha, the son of rājā Puḥavacha of Ujenī, and his mistress Sāvalīngā. In prose intermixed with dūhās. Beginning.—

उजेणी नगरी पुहुंवक्ष राजा राज कहै। वडौ दाव[.]र [.] तेच चिक्को गुव वरि क्वीश्वर पलित आवै तौवै नु चवाचाव दिवे etc

(8) जास्ते फूलाबी री वात, pp. 38a-240b A biography of Lākhō Phūlānī (cfr. MS. 11a and MS. 18x). Beginning :—

सिंधु देस केरे कोट लाषो जाड़ेचौ राज्य कहै। लाषौ नवै चार
रो नवै चांद वीमाह कहै। लाषै है क्षाहड़े प्रभार परधांन।...etc.

(7) पौरोजसाह पातसाह री वात, pp. 240b-245a. Introduced as “Vāta Pathānām nī” Identical with MS. 20 (e).

(U) बुधिबल कथा कवि लक्ष्मीराम छत, pp. 245b-261a The *Buddhibalakathā*, a didactic tale in verses, composed by a poet Lachī Rāma (i.e. Lakṣmī Rāma) in the year Samvat 1681 (see the last verse but two) Divided into eight *prabhāvas*. In Hindi Beginning —

सरसति कौ उरि ध्यान धरि। गणपति गुरु मनाह। लक्ष्मीराम
कवि यह कथा। अद्भुत कहत बनाय ॥ १ ॥ चोरई। पूरब दिलि जहा
वहै। सुरसुरी [।] ता उपकंठि वसति सिवपुरी।...etc.

(V) जगदे पँवार री वात, pp. 261b-267b. Introduced as “Vāta Pāmāra Rina Dhava[la] Jaga Deva ri.” The same story as contained in MS. 18 (j) and MS. 21 (m), but beginning differently —

राजा उद्योतचंद धार र[।]ज कहै [।] एक दिन है समाजोग
दौलतावाद रे धग्णी हौ बालेर रिणधवल कुंवर नै आयौ।...etc.

(W) ?, pp. 267b-273a An anonymous work, being a tale of no importance, partly in prose and partly in verses, referring to Rāja Dhara Solārīki of Todh Beginning —

तोड़े नगर माहे सोलंकी राजधर राज्य कहै [।] सु राजधर है
क्षोरु नहौ [।] ताहशां डाहा सयणा जिको परदेसी आवै तीवां सु,
पूछीजै।...etc.

(X) गुजरात देस राज्य वर्णन, pp. 273a-275a. Identical with chapter (50) in the “Khyāta” by Mūhanḍta Nēna Sī (see MS. 5, above). Followed by two anonymous *vātas*, of no particular interest, which occupy pages 275a-278b.

(Y) अचलदास खौचौ री वात, pp. 278b-283a. Described as "Acalā Dāsa Khīci Lālā Mevārī rī vāta" at the beginning, and as "Umā De rī vāta" at the end. The well-known story of Acalā Dāsa Khīci of Gāgurāṇa and his two wives Lālā, the daughter of Rāṇā Mokala of Mevāra, and Umā, the daughter of Khīva Si Sākhalō of Jāgañū, and the intrigues of Jhimī Cārani. In prose with dūkhīs interspersed. Beginning:—

अचलदास गठ गागरणा राज्य करै। तिण रै रांगी लालां मेवाल
रो धग्गी रांगे भोकलसौह तिण री बेटी। राज सिंगलो ही लालां रै
हाथ [.] बड़ौ साहिबी [.] भलो राज्य है [.] अेकदा प्रस्तावि भौमी
चारणि अचलदास नु मांगणा आई।...etc.

(Z) कक्षवाहाँ री वात, pp. 283a-284a. An account of how the Kachavāhās were once exterminated by the Tūvaras, and only one *rāṇī* escaped, who afterwards gave birth to a child, Malē Si, who after killing *rāya* Rālhaṇa, made himself lord of the Mēnās of Dhūḍhāṇa. Beginning:—

कक्षवाहा राजा रामचंद री ज्ञालात (sic)। नलवर ग्वालेर इया
गढा नज राजा रा पोतरा राज्य करै। इयां घौचौयां सुं वैर [तुं]-
वरां सुं वैर।...etc.

(i) जेसलमेर पूगल वीक्रीपुर वरसलपुर रै भाटी धग्गियाँ री
पट्टावली, pp. 284a-285b. Lists of the Bhāṭī rulers of Jesalmer, Pūgala, Vikūpura, and Varasalapura. Beginning:—

संवत् १२१२ आवन सुदे १२ वार आदिव मूल नक्षत्र जेसलमेर
रावल जेसल खापिता। जेसलमेर गढ थापीयो। संवत् सतर सत-
रोहतरै। झसी दैव रै पेर। बाधो रुधो भाटीयां। जासी
जेसलमेर ॥३॥...etc.

The first list contains names from *rāvala* Jesala (1st) to *rāvala* Jasavanta Singha (28th). After the name of each *rāvala*, the years and days are given of his reign, and occasionally a mention is also added of his chief exploits. The three other lists contain only bare names.

(ii) दो कहाणियाँ, pp. 286a-287a. Two short tales of no interest

(iii) वगडावतों री वात, pp. 287b-294a. The legend of the Vagarāvatas (or Vaghārāvatas), traced to Cahavāna Hara Rāma, who killed a tiger (*vāgha*) and subsequently became the father of a son with a tiger's head. Beginning :—

राजा वौसकदे चहवाण्य अजमेर मै राज्य करै। अजमेर माहे वास्त्र हिंखोयौ सु वाष थून करै दोइ २ आर २ थून करै [.] सोर पड़ोयौ।
.etc.

(iv) राजा मानधाता री वात, pp. 294a-296b A biography of *rājā Mānadhātā*, one of the *paurāṇika* ancestors of the Rāthoras. Beginning :—

राजा युवनाश्वर राजा अजेपाल री बहिन परश्चोयौ। राजा युवनाश्वर वडौ राजा...etc.

(v) राजा प्रिधीराज चौहाण री ओक वात, pp. 296b-297a. An unimportant anecdote referring to *rājā Prithī Rāja* and some revenge he once took on the Pāvāras. Beginning :—

राजा प्रिधीराज चहवाण्य अजमेर राज करै। सु राजा प्रिधीराज है पमार इजपूत चाकर...etc.

(vi) गोगैजी री वात, pp. 297a-298a. A short account of the four *avatāras* of Gogō in the four ages of the world. Beginning :—

गोगैजी रा ४ अवतार। सतयुग माहे भाद १ त्रेता माहे पहल २ द्वाषुर मै इरपाल ३ कलियुग मै गोग चहवाण्य...etc.

(vii) सोलाङ्की राज बौज री वात, pp. 298a-301b. The story of the establishment of the Solāṅkis' rule over Anahilavāra Pātanā, from the migration of Rāja and Bija from Todō, to the usurpation of Mūla Rāja. Beginning :—

सोरों सों आया तद सोलंकी कहाया। सु गुजरात आया आइ नै राज कौयौ [.] कितरेक दिने निबला पड़ोया...etc.

(viii) मृहण्डौत नैग्नसीजी री ख्यात री ओक भाग, pp. 301b-303b Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhanōta Nēna Sī, containing the two *vatas* following

१. रावल जगमालजी द्वी वात p. 301b

२. राव जोधैजी द्वी वात, pp. 302a-303b

(ix) सुपियारदे द्वी वात, pp. 303b-307a. The story of Supivāra De and Rāthòra Narabada Satāvata. Cfr chapter (58) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhanḍota Nēṇa Sī (see MS. 8. above). Beginning:—

राववद सतावत आसकरण सवावत । कायलांगै गढ राज करै ।
ठडै सांघला द्वी रुण्ण सुं सांघलै सौहड़ रो नालेर आयौ...etc.

(x) मूहणौत नैशसीजी द्वी ख्वात द्वी ओक भाग, pp. 307a-313a

Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhanḍota Nēṇa Sī, containing the *vātās* following:—

1. खैमखानियाँ द्वी उतपति, pp. 307a-b

2. दौखतावाद रा उमरावाँ द्वी वात, p. 307b

3. मलकम्बर आकूतखाँ द्वी याददास्त, pp. 308a-309a.

4. साँगमराव राठौड़ द्वी वात, pp. 310a-313a.

(xi) रावल लखणसेण वैरमदे सोनगरै द्वी वात, pp. 313a-315a

The same story as contained in MS. 18 (v), and MS. 22 (k), but in a different version. Beginning:—

रावल लखणसेण जेसखमेइ राज करै । हैके दिन रावलजी बेटो हृतो तितरे कोचरौ बोली [] तद रावलजी सोगीया (नू) बोलाय पूक्रीयो...etc.

(xii) राव शिखमलजी द्वी वात, pp. 315a-317b. Identical with chapter (57) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhanḍota Nēṇa Sī (see MS. 8. above).

(xiii) अलावदी द्वी उतपत द्वी वात, pp. 318a-319a. A legend according to which the emperor Alāva Di, when a baby, was removed and substituted with Alāvaliyō, the son of a *pījārō* and afterwards restored to his princely condition by Dhārū, the son of Ādala Rāva Khīci, who obtained as a recompense the fort of Gāgurāja. Beginning:—

आदलराव बौची जायल कठोतो रहै [] सु ओके दिन रे समीयौवे (१०) बौवसी सांघले रे बेटी सु पामली [] वाहरा बौवसी जायोयो जु ओर तो काई चेवे न चेवे आदल भला रचपूत है etc

(xv) च्छात कहाणियाँ pp. 319a-331b A collection of eight short tales of no historical interest, to wit.—

1. साह ठाकुरै री वात, pp. 319a-320b.
2. विलक्ष्मी बेखरच री वात, pp. 320b-321b.
3. आसा री वात, pp. 321b-323b.
4. पिङ्गला री वात, pp. 323b-324b.
5. गन्धवंसेया री वात, pp. 324b-326b.
6. नाल्हाली री वात, pp. 326b-329a.
7. सोणा री वात, pp. 329a-330a.
8. मामै भागोजै री वात, pp. 330a-331b.

(xvi) राव रिणमल खाबड़ियै री वात, pp. 331b-338b. The story of Rathora rāva Rina Mala of Khābara and his Sodhi wife of Umarakota. In plain prose interspersed with *dūkhās*. Beginning:—

माडो गठ गोरी पातिसाह राज करे [!] ताहरा विशायह हे पातिसाह नू माडो रे पातिसाह री रखाल आवे [!] ताहरा माडो रे पातिसाह मारास दोई बुलाया। ते शा नाव। अेक मत के वास। अेक अकल के वास...etc

(xvii) पौच कहाणियाँ, pp. 338a-343b. A collection of five short and unimportant tales, to wit:—

1. डूंगर चसाकौ (sic) तै री वात, pp. 338a-339a.
2. फमै घोरान्वाह री वात, p. 339a
3. तमाइचौ पातिसाह री वात, pp. 339a-340a.
4. गाहुवा री वात, pp. 340a-b.
5. दत्तात्रेय २४ गुरु किया तै री विगत, pp. 340b-343b.

(xviii) मुहण्डै नैणसौची री ख्यात री अेक भाग, pp. 343b-350a. Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Muhanḍa Nēna Si, containing the *vātas* following:—

1. राव बौकौजौ री वात, pp. 343b-344b.
2. भट्टेर री वात, pp. 344b 345b

3. राव दीक्षिजी रही वात दीकानेर मणिघटौ तै समै ही,
p. 345b.
4. कांधलजी काम आया तै समै ही वात, p. 346a
5. राव तौड़ै अर रावल् साँवतसौ सोनिगरै इयाँ दूनाँ
भीलमाल वेळ झई तै समै ही वात, pp. 346a-b.
6. सुपिशारदे रही वात, pp. 346b-349a. Fragmentary
7. पताई रावल् साक्षौ किथौ तै ही वात, pp. 349a-b.
8. राव खलखै ही वात, p. 349b.
9. [गढ़ मणिघटा तै ही विगत], p. 350a.

Notice that No. 6 is out of place

(xviii) जेसलमेर ही वात, pp. 350b-351a. A brief account of the short period in the history of Jesalmer going from the attack by Alāva Dī and the death of *nārāyaṇa* Ratana Sī, to the installation of *nārāyaṇa* Ghaya Sī (Cfr MS. 18 (1) and MS. 22 (1)) Beginning —

...जद अक्ष्यावदीन पातिसाहजी सूं लड़ाई झई [] रावल्ल रतनसौ
काम आयो। गढ़ माहे जोैहर छ्ववौ। तद मूलराव अर घड़सौ ए दोई
रतनसौ रा कुंवर विवै नीसहीया ..etc.

(xix) काहड़ पैवार ही वात, pp. 351a-352b. A genealogical legend in explanation of the origin of the Sākhalā and Sodhī branches of the Pāvāras, in which they are traced to Sākhalī and Sodhī, two sons born to Pāvāra Chāhara of Chahotana by an *apsaras* captured by him. The name of the Sākhalās is further connected with *sankhu*, a miraculous conch Chāhara had had from the *apsaras*. Beginning —

काहड़ पैवार कहोटण राज करै। ते नृं घबर झई। चु कहोटण
सिव ही वाड़ी यासि ढूगरी ओक क्वै...etc.

(xx) राव रिणामल अर महमद आपस मै लड़ाई झई तै ही वात,
pp. 352a-353b. Fragmentary. Identical with chapter (44) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhanōta Nēna Sī (see MS. 8, above).

(xi) रिणाधवल् ही वात, pp. 353a-356b. A tale concerning Rina Dhavala, king of Dhāra, and two Bhātas, Rayana and Mayana. Beginning

भाट रथण नै मयण बेवे भाइ। सु मयण ठोङ्गीयै बैसि नै पग
बौक्कलावतौ।...etc.

(xxii) बौंभरै अहौर री वात, pp. 356b-357a. An anecdote describing a love adventure a certain Vijharò Ahira had with his sister's sister-in-law. In prose, with several erotic *dūhās* interspersed. Beginning —

बौंभरै अहौर सोरठदेस मै रहै। ओक दिन है समाचोग
बौंभरै बहिन है प्राङ्गणो थकौ गयो...etc

(xxiii) वैरसल भौमौत बौसल महेवचै री वात नै दूहा, pp. 357a-358b. An account of a contest which arose between Rāthora Vera Sala Bhimota of Bilarò and Visala of Mahevò over a mate, and ended with a battle in which Visala lost his life. Followed by 36 *dūhās* by Khiriyò Cādāna. The event happened during the time of rāra Jodhò of Jodhpur. Beginning —

वैरसल बौलाडै राज करै। बौसल महेवै राज करै। युं कश्वा
हेकै दिन बौलाडै ता घोड़ी वैरसलजी जोड़ माहे छाली झतौ सु घोड़ी
चरतौ चरतौ महेवै (जाय नींसरी)...etc.

The *dūhās* begin.—

माहेखर महामाय	भैम तणो साचौ भगवत् ।
लो सब कहै सवाय	वधीयो राय वैरसल ॥ १ ॥

(xxiv) ऊमादे भटियाणी री वात, pp. 358b-359b. An account of the jealousy conceived by Uñā De, the Bhatiyāṇī wife of rāra Māla De of Jodhpur, towards a girl slave, and the promise she made never to talk to her husband, which promise she carried out till Māla De died and she burned herself on his funeral pyre. In the story, a Cāranya, Bāratha Āsò plays an important part. Beginning:—

रावल जाम नवै नगर राज करै। ओक दिन है समायोग रावल
जामजी सिकार चढ़ीथा झता [.] घिरतां थकां ओक कोकरी कहौं री
पड़ी जंगल माहे नजर आई...etc.

(xxv) सोनिगराँ री वात, pp. 359b-360a. An account of how Sāvata Si Sonigarò had a son. Māla De, from a stone image Beginning

सोनगिरो सांवतसौ लिकार गद्दै ज्ञातै सु राति खी विना नौर
न एड़ै ...etc

Followed by a confuse note accounting for the origin of the Jhālās—the etymology being from *jhālanō* “to catch”—and other Rajputs, and the *dūhō* :—

सौनोदीया बांभणी रा	तवड कौयो तेल रो ।
गोदारा जाटणी रा	मांगलैयो थोरिया रो ॥

(xxvi) राव लूणकरण रौ वात, p. 360b. A very concise account of the fight, in which *rāva* Lūṇa Karana of Bikaner was killed. Beginning :—

राव लूणकरणजी जेसलमेर रौ फते करि पाढ़ा पधारीया...etc

Followed by a short note of 11 lines, on the alliance of *rāva* Kelhana of Jesalmer with the *pātisāha* of Multan, and the conversion of Kelhana's son to the Islam. From the latter originated the Ābhoriyā Bhāṭīs. As a result of the alliance *rāva* Cūḍō of Maṇdora was defeated and killed at Nāgora. The note is introduced by the title: “Vāta rāva Kelhana rō betō ara rāva Rāṇaga De rō betō Mulatāna rō pātisāha musala māna kiyā tē rī vāta.”

(xxvii) लाखै पूलाणी रौ वात, p. 361a. The same subject as MS. 11 (a), MS. 18 (x), and MS. 22 (S). Beginning :—

नवै नगर फूल राज करै । तठै वाणीयो १ साछकार रहै...etc.

Followed by a short note on Rāja and Bija.

(xxviii) गोगादेजी रौ वात, pp. 361b-362a. An account of the looting expedition undertaken by Rāthōra Gogā De against the inhabitants of Mitāsara, to revenge a certain Vānara, who had been insulted by them. Beginning :—

गोगादे वीरमोत थलवट माहे रहै । इक समईयै तौचे देस माहे काल पड़ीयो [] लोग मजु नुं चालीयो थो...etc.

(xxix) राजा प्रिधीगाज सूहवदे परशिया तै रौ वात, pp. 362a-b. An account of *rājā* Prithi Rāja Cōhāna's marriage with Sūhava De, the daughter of Vijhala of Maroṭha. Beginning :—

प्रिधीगाज चहवांग दिली राज करै । तद राज करतां वीभुलदे ओइयो ^ रो नादेर आयो etc

(xxx) राणगदे माटी रौ वात pp 362^a 363^b A biographical note on *rāva* Ranaga De of Jesalmer from his origin at Pūgala, to his fight with *rāva* Cūḍā of Mandora. Beginning:—

पूगल थोरौ राज करै। तठै मूलराज थोरैयां ऊपरि चढ़ि आयो [.] पूगल लौवौ ...etc.

(xxxi) तुँवराँ रौ वात, pp 363^b-365^a Identical with MS 15 (d).

(xxxii) जोगराज चारण हौ वात, pp 365^a-366^a A story of how Joga Rāja, a Cārana of Jesahner, fell in love with a Cārani *panihārī*, and at last succeeded in marrying her. Interspersed with some *dūḥas*. Beginning —

जेसलदेस (sic) है देस माहे जोगराज चारण वसै। बडौ चतुर हौसनाइक [.] बडा रूपक जोहै...etc.

(xxxiii) शावल मलौनाथ पश्च मै आधौ तै रौ वात, pp. 366^a 367^a. An account of how *rāvala* Mali Nātha of Mahevo married Rūpā De, the daughter of Vālhō Tuḍiyō, and was converted by her to the *vāmapantha*. Beginning:—

रूपादे बाल्है तुडौयै रौ बेटी षेत माहे रघवाली करैताँ¹ हृती। गोहौ रो षेत हंतो धाखौ पूर हंतो [.] सु ऊगवसौ भाटौ...etc.

(xxxiv) नरबदजी राणै क्रमै नै आख दीवौ तै रौ वात, pp 367^{a-b}. Identical with chapter (59) in the “Khyāta” by Mūhaṇḍita Nēna Sī (see MS. 8, above).

(xxxv) काँधलोत खेतसौ रौ वात, pp 367^b-368^a. A brief account of how Khēta Sī, the Kāḍhalōt ruler of Bhaṭanera, killed a Mathena Bhāvadeva Sūri, whereupon the two pupils of the latter went to the *pātisāha* Kūvarō (Kamran, the son of Babār) and persuaded him to go against Bhaṭanera. It was on this occasion that Kūvarō, after overrunning Bhaṭanera, attacked Bikaner, and was encountered and defeated by *rāva* Jeta Sī. Beginning:—

भटनेर सहर काँधिलोत षेकसौह राज्य करै [.] भटनेर माँचि वडमक्का मथेन भावदेवसूरि रहै ...etc.

(v) सोहायी रौ वात । 38a-36 A short story of
Sohāyī, the wife of Jāṭa Māla Arorō, and her lover,
Maliyāra.

(xxxvii) राठौड़ राजावाँ रै अन्तेवराँ रू नाम, pp. 369a-b.
Identical with chapter (46) in the "Khyāta" by Māhanotā Nēṇa
Si (see MS. 8, above).

(xxviii) जगमाल मालावत रौ वात, pp. 370a-b. A short
anecdote referring to Jagā Māla the son of Māli Nātha of
Mahevō, and his marrying a daughter of the Bhūtas, and having
from her a son, Ījarāra who became the progenitor of the
Ījara Rāthoras. Beginning:—

रावल मालै रो बेटो जगमाल [i] सु जगमाल दिलौ चाकरौ
करै ...etc.

(xxix) क्रंवरिथि जैपाल रौ वात, pp. 370b-371a. An anecdote
concerning Bhāṭi Kṛtyāriyō Jē Pāla the son of Māli Dhavalā
of Mādhavō near Pohakarana. Beginning.—

कुंवरीयो जैपाल भाटौ महिधवल रो बेटो [i] सा रो नांम
मगरोणी [i] भाई रो नांम देपाल [i] बहिन रो नाम मग्गी [i] गांम
माटुबो (sic) पड़गनै पोकरण है रहे ...etc.

(x) दूदै जोधावत रौ वात, pp. 371b-372a. An account of how
Dūdō, the son of rāna Jodho Rāthora, killed Meghō Narasingha-
dāsōta in a single combat. Beginning.—

राव जोधो पौढीयो झतौ [i] वातप्रोस वातां करता झता [i]
राजबौयां स्त्रां वातां करता झता [i] ताइरां छेकै कद्मो भाटीयां रो
वैर न रहे.. etc.

(xi) राजा रै कुंवर रौ वात, pp. 372a-373a. A tale of no
interest.

(xii) पाबूजी रौ वात, pp. 373a-378a. The story of Pābū
Rāthora, the son of Dhāḍhala his daring exploits and his death
at the hands of Jindā Rāva Khier. Identical with chapter (31)
in the Khāta by Muha-ta Nālā be MS. 8 above
Beginning

घाघलनी मझेवै रहै] सु अे उठै सु क्वाड अर अठै पाटम रे
तलाव आय ऊतहौया...etc.

(xlvi) पँमै घोरान्धार रौ बात, pp 378a-383a The story of Budha Pāmō (or Pemō) nicknamed ' Ghoriāndhāra " a chief of Kūdala, with special reference to his love adventures with a beautiful daughter of a *kandoī* and the violence used by his son Cangō to the daughter of Cārana Māvala which was the cause of Rāthōra Mahirelaṇa Dhūharōta's marching against Kūdala and conquering the place, after killing Pāmō and his son Maṅgō and capturing Cangō. This had had a son from the daughter of Māvala, his name Cāddō who was subsequently made a Cārana by Mahirelaṇa and became the progenitor of the Rohariyās Beginning —

कुडल माहे बुध राज्य करै। सु इहा रो बडो राज बडो
तरहाहौया रज्यपूत। सु तठे पंमो कुंवरपदे थको षुबौयां करै...etc

(xlv) सिंहासनवत्तीसी रौ कथा, pp 383a-408a A prose ver-
sion of the *Simhāsanavat्त्रिम्शतिका* tales into Marwari, different
from the version in MS. 15 (1) Anonymous A few *dūkhās*
are here and there interspersed Beginning :—

परम ज्योति प्रतिबंब तै भूंठ छ दौसै साच।
जैसैं कंचन मैं इचित मनि सोभित (sic) काच ॥ १ ॥
.....चह्ल दिस पुरषरथ प्रवेस क्लै जेथ इसडो मालव देस क्लै
तेथ अनीत रहित राजनीत लोकनीत सहित अनेक पुरष ख्ली रह वर
विशाजमान धारा नगरी क्लै तेथ महाप्रतापी चवदह्ल विदा निधान राजा
रोज राज्य करै क्लै...etc

(xlv) खौचौ गङ्गेव नौंबावत रौ दोपौहरौ, pp 408b-416b
The same subject as MS. 15 (e) but a different work Also
in rhymed prose Beginning —

गंगेव खौचौ कागं (sic) भड़ां किवाड़। वेहीयां जड़ा उपाड़। जिगा
कौ सेल कङ्गं बणाय। सुगौधां मन प्रसंन थाय ॥ १ ॥ वरषा रितु
लागी। ब्रह्मणी जागी। आभा भरहरे। बौजां आवास करे। नदी ठेवां
षावे। सुमढे न संमावे |...etc.

(xlv) दौबमान रै पहल ही बात , p 416b 417c Identical
with MS. 1

(xlv) पञ्चक दस्ताव री कथा, pp 419a-436c Identical with
MS. 19 (q), except for a few differences in the wording.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner

MS. 23 :—जोधपुर रै राठौडँ री कथा .

A MS. of 12 loose leaves, $15\frac{1}{2}'' \times 10\frac{1}{2}''$ in size. Leaves 8, 9, 10, and 12 are entirely blank. The pages filled with writing contain about 50 lines, each line being made of about 40 akṣaras. Very minute Devanāgarī script. The text contains some corrections by a later hand and some short annotations are also added on the margins of the pages. Undated. Apparently, about 150 years old.

The work contained is a summary history of the Rāthor rulers of Jodhpur, from the origins down to the time of mahārājā Abhē Singha. Apparently, the work was composed either during the last years of the reign of Abhē Singha, or immediately after his demise. The beginning is in a kind of Hindi but it soon changes into Marwari. —

चेक चंद्रकला नामे नगरी तिहाँ सूर्यवंसी राजा नाम उस का
जवनसत् (sic) सो अपुचौयो सु राजा कुं बोहत चिंता भई तब चेक
दिन शाजलोक सहित वन सेवन कुं चल्या सु दरमजल हरदवार
आये ...etc.

The origin of the Rāthoras is traced to king Javanasht (sic), who, having no sons, went to Haridvāra and propitiated the rsi Gotama, who made him father of a son, whom he took out of his spine (*rātha*, whence *Rāthor*). This son was Mānādhātā. Follows a brief account of the descendants of Mānādhātā, as far as Jē Canda, and then the following pedigree of Āśāra Sihō :

वरदाइसेन जैचंद रो.....कमधज वरदाइसेन रो.....

खेतराम कमधज रो.....सौहो सेतराम रो.....

The story of Sihō and his son Āśathāna is related at some length in pp. 1a-b, but inaccurately. The conquest of Pāli is ascribed to Āśathāna. The account of his descendants consists of only a list of names, but the text enlarges again with Virama (1 2a) and Cūḍ pp 2c-f. The account of Jodh begins 3a as follows

राव जोधो हीड़मलोत रो जन्म सं १४७२ वैशाख सुद ४ रात
हीड़मल ने चूक हूवो जह जोधोजी नौसर्या भं ॥ पुंगो मांखसां १० उभो
रह्यो काम आयो जोधोजी बाटो लोप मारवाड़ आया फोज पाकी गई ।
राणे कूमै मंडोहर तो आप रो धर्णो राष्ट्रो । जोधपुर नरबद सतावत
तु दौयो...etc

Of Vikò and his foundation of Bikaner, there is no mention. The *khyātu* of Māla De is related at some length (pp. 3b-4b). Follow the *khyātas* of Udè Singh (pp. 4b-5a), Sūra Singh (p. 5a-b), and Gaja Singh (p. 5b). Pp. 5b-6a contain an account of rāva Amara Singh, from his contest with rājā Karana Singh of Bikaner over a village of Nāgora, to his death. The account is followed by quotations of commemorative songs. Lastly come the *khyātas* of Jasavanta Singh (pp. 6a-b), and Ajita Singh (pp. 7a-b), with the death of whom (S 1780) the work ends. The last lines contain the following appreciation of the merits of Abhe Singh, and reference to the *Sūruja Prakāśa*—

ओर माहाराज औष्ठमेसिंघजी अजौतसिंघजी रै पाट (sic) तिके
वडा बाढ़ादुर ने पड़वाड़ा वडा कीया था सु सूरजप्रकाश गंध मे
वहणवा कै ।

With the above, the work ends, p. 7b. The remaining pages are blank, but for p. 11a which is partially filled with a very summary account of the life of rāva Vikò—which had been omitted in the main narrative—with the dates of his principal conquests, and a mere mention of rāva Līlā Karana as his successor.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 24:—बीकानेर रै राठौडँ रौ ख्यात
आर्यआख्यानकल्पद्रुम तथा बीजी ख्यात रौ वातँ .

A MS. consisting of 281 leaves, of which about 70 are blank. Leather-bound. Size of the leaves $12\frac{1}{2}'' \times 14\frac{1}{2}''$. Each page contains 25 lines of writing of 50-65 *akṣaras*. De script. About 41 years old.

The MS. o t r s

(a) वीकानेहै राठौडा दौखात आर्यचाख्यानकल्पद्रम सिण्ठाय

द्वारालदास छत्र, pp. 10a-185b. A history of the Rāthorās of

Bikaner from the origins down to the reign of *mahārājā* Sirdāi Singha (Samvat 1927). Compiled by Cāraṇa Śīḍhāyaeca Dayala Dasa, the author of the two similar *khyātas* contained in MS. 1 and MS. 3, but differing from both of these to some extent particularly in the beginning and the end. The work is styled "Arya Ākhyāna Kalpadruma," p. 10a and introduced by five propitiatory verses, the first of which begins:—

॥ कवित्त छप्पय ॥ मद जल भक्ति भवति मध्यप । खलु गजसुख सकमा

માટે | .. etc.

Next follow three other verses, recording that the work was composed during the reign of *mahārājā* Dūgata Singha of Bikaner, in the year Samvat 1934 —

ପାତ୍ର କାହିଁ ଏହାରେ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ

ହାଜି କିମ୍ବା ମନ୍ଦିର ପାଇଁ । ତାଙ୍କ ଲାଲହ ଗନ୍ଧୀ ॥

શિલ્પિનું રહ્યું નામ જાહેર | આદ્યવિત્તન કોણનાં |

କାହିଁ ପରିଷଦ୍‌ବ୍ୟାଙ୍ଗ ଆମାର ହେତୁ । ଏହି ପରି ଜାହ ପରିବାର ॥

दिल्ली राजा रामेश्वरोऽन्नं देते अपि विष्णु

The introduction continues as far as the end of p. 12a.

equations of the meaning of the words "Arya" "Hundi" "Upanishad" "Brahman" etc.

The introduction continues as far as the end of p. 12a with explanations of the meaning of the words "Ārya," "Hindū" and "Mussulman," and a few other unimportant subjects. This part is in Hindī. Then follows a genealogical list of the Rāthoras, from Śrī Nārāyana (1st) down to rājā Jē Candī (252nd) (pp. 12b-14a), and after this the narrative in Marwari prose begins with the last-mentioned rājā, the text being almost a faithful copy of the corresponding part in MS. 3 (see above) and continuing so till the emigration of rāva Vikō in Saṃv. 1527 (p. 19b, corresponding to p. 9a in MS. 3). At this point, the exposition of the history of Bikaner is interrupted by the insertion of four works (*b*, *c*, *d*, *e*), which are described below. The thread of the narrative is resumed only p. 42a, with the *khyāta* of rāva Vikō, and from here to p. 145b is identical with the corresponding part in the *Deśadarpuna* of MS. 3.

The remaining pages 146a-185b c. form a continuation of history of Bihar from 1856 to 1911 the era with which

the *Desadurpanas* ends—to Samvat 1927. This part, which is altogether new, is compiled on just the same lines as the preceding, and contains a very minute chronicle of the greatest part of the reign of *mahārājā* Sirdār Singha, till about two years before his demise.

(b) जोधपुर रे राठौड़ राजावाँ दो संक्षिप्त हाल राव जोधाजी सुँ महाराजा विजेसिंघजी ताँई, pp. 19a-20b. A very summary historical account of the rulers of Jodhpur, from *rāva* Jodho down to *mahārājā* Vijē Singha Beginning —

महारावजी श्रीजोधाजी दो हाल लिखते। रावजी श्रीजोधाजी दो जन्म सं १४७२ श्वाके १३३७ बैशाष वद ४ गत घटी १.....रावजी श्रीजोधोजी रथाल बांधी भोमीया चार तोड़ीया...etc

Followed by a list of the *parganas* in the Marwar territory

(c) मारवाड़ रे पड़ों दो विगत खाँपवार, pp. 21a-22a. A prospectus of the *jāgirs* in the Marwar State, divided according to the different *khāpa* of their holders (*Cāpavatas*, *Kūpavatas*, *Udāvatas*, *Meratiyās*, *Jodbās*, *Karanotās*, *Karanuasotās*, *Jetāvatas*, *Bhātīs*, and miscellaneous). Beginning :—

रावजी श्रीजोधाजी सु साथा छह सु मिसल ढावी मैं सिरायत सिरदार वा राव रिहसलजी सु साथा फंटी जिमा रा ठौकाया दो याद...etc.

(d) मारवाड़ रे ठिकाणों दो पौढियाँ ने गाँवों दो विगत, pp. 23a-37a. Genealogies of the chief *jāgīrdārs* of the Jodhpur State, consisting of lists of names and a few historical notes in illustration of the same. Beginning :—

गौठीयाँ ठौकाणो आउदे रे थांप चांपावताँ दो आवल तो आउवो जसोजी बसायो। सु आउवो पहलाँ तो सुरजमलोताँ है क्वो पछै तेजसिंघजी सु इणाँ रे छवो माझाराज अजीतसिंघजी आईदामोताँ बुँ दौयो...etc.

Followed by a prospectus of the villages in each *jāgīr*, consisting of tables giving the names of the villages, the figures of the *mo* *valte* *ftl* *role*s *Div* *I* *orl* *ing t t* *fe e t k j x s f t i y g s* *le*s

जोधपुर रै राजावाँ रौ राजियाँ रौ नै कंवरा रै याद

I.P. 38a-41a. An account of the wives and sons of the rulers of Jodhpur from *rāvā* Jodhō to *mahārājā* Takhat Singhā Beginning —

प्रथम राव जोधैचौ रा मैल। १ जसमादे हाडी जैतमाल देवावत
रै क्वर सुजैचौ सौवराजजै रौ भाता। २ बीरां भटीयाणी बैसीसाल
चाचावत रै ठि० जेसलमेर रौ रायपाल करमसी रौ भाता...etc.

Followed by a copy, in Marwari, of the treaty concluded between *mahārājā* Māna Singhā of Jodhpur and the English in Jaipur 1875 (= A.D. 1818)

(i) बीकानेर है ठिकाणों रौ पीढ़ियाँ नै पड़ाँ रौ विगत, pp. 197a-
208b. Genealogies of the chief *mānīdārs* of the Bikaner State and summary description of their fiefs, together with a few historical notes in illustration of the same. For the most part identical with MS. 3 (b), the chief difference being in the lists of villages which are omitted in the present MS. Beginning —

राम बीका रतनसिधोत। मिसल ढावी मांहलौ रा। ठिकाणै
महाजन है पीढ़ीयाँ रौ याद वा० ठीकाणां वा गांव आकरो रौ विगत।
ठिकाणो माहाजन पटो गांव १३५ रो लिपोजै तै रौ विगत। माहाजन
आकरो है घर पटे रा कदीम सुं गांव १०६ कदीम सुं कै...etc.

(y) जैपुर मै सैव वैसनवाँ रौ झगड़ो हुयो तै रौ हाल, pp. 211a-
242a. A detailed description of a religious controversy which was raised at Jaipur by *mahārājā* Rāma Singhā, and terminated with the expulsion of some *gusānīs*, who eventually repaired to Bikaner and were afforded protection by *mahārājā* Nirdār Singhā. Containing dogmatical questions and answers, and resolutions passed by a religious council (*dharmaśabha*), which had been appointed to decide the controversy, and many other documents in prose and verse. Beginning —

संवत् १९२३ के साल श्रीसिरदाइसिंहजी महाराज एक बड़ो
भारी नक्से रो तथा धरमपालन रो तथा सर्वसञ्जगजोकां ने आनंद
देवण रो काज कियो जो जैपुर महाराज बगसे भोजक वगेरे ओछा
आदम्याँ रौ संगत सुं वैष्णव मत रो झगड़ो उठावणो सल तेरे सुं
घर कियो ओइ प्रश्न = तथा चौखट वणवाय धरमसभा रौ तरफ सुं
आरो सप्रदायो वैष्णव महत वा आधार्वा रे ठिकाराखे मेल्या etc

(h) रत्नाम सैलाणा सीतामऊ जाँबवौ आँबहरौ किसनगढ़ ईडर

वाँ दी याददास्त्, pp. 246a-250b. An account of the seven minor Rāthōra States following - Ratalāma, Sēlānā, Sītāmaū, Jābavo Ambajharō, Kisanagadha, and Idara Beginning —

याद रत्नाम ही ॥ जिले रत्नाम है गांव २५० पैदा लाष सात ही ॥ पीछी रत्नाम ही जोधपुर सुंफंचा है ॥ रावजी श्रीजोधोजी १ रावजी सुजोजी २ राव वाघोजी ३ राव गांगोजी ४ राव मालदेजी ५ राजा उदैसिंहजी.....६ इलपतकिंहजी ७ नहेसदासजी ८ रत्नसिंहजी ९ चत्रसालजी १० वैहीसालजी ११ मानसिंहजी १२...etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 25.—आसवालाँ ही पीठियाँ .

A MS. in the form of a paper-roll, 672" long \times 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " broad Incomplete at the beginning, and somewhat crumbled at the two margins in the first part. About 30-40 akṣaras in each line Devanāgarī script. Written on both sides, but the back-side only partially filled Age - about 150 years.

The roll contains genealogies of the Osvals, according to their different gotras, from the origin of each gotra down to the beginning of the Samvat-Century 1800. The origin of each gotra is first related in corrupt Sanskrit. Then come the genealogies, or pedigrees, each line containing the names of the sons of each particular individual and on the left margin of the paper there being a blank on which the name of the village or town, where the individuals in question resided, is written. The genealogies consist of only bare names: dates are only exceptionally given, and they are not more than eight or ten in the whole work.

The beginning, which probably contained a general introduction, is missing. The roll, as it stands now, begins with a series of pedigrees, the gotra of which it is not possible to identify. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches below, we have an account of the Nāharu Osvals of Mahājana, beginning as follows.—

[महा]जने || श्रीनाहरगोडे कुलदेव्याक्षांसुंडाभक्ताः सोठलहर
वास्तव्यः ॥ सा० मेघा पु० स० देवा पु० सा० वक्तु
पु० संसारा पु० कोला पु० ६ सीधर १ कोल्हा २
गण्डिया ३ खाषण ४ ढूंगर ५ भोजा ६ सीधर
पु० etc

Chap. I contains a sketch of the origin of the *Bhāphūnā-gotra* according to which it was started by Sreeni and Yovana two sons of Śripati, king of Dhārānagara, who went to Jāgalī and were converted to Jainism by *bhūttāruka* Tilakī carva of the Vṛhadgaccha. Then begins the account of the descendants of Yovana as follows.—

साह योवन पुत्र साह सोमल १...ततः सोमिल ३ गोव्रप्रसिद्धो
जालः साह सोमल पुं भोजा तेव सोहिलायमि प्रसादः कारितः
तडाकमपि काशपितः (sic) तब[:] नागपुरात् श्रीतिलकाचार्यसुरीना
कार्यप्रतिष्ठा काशपिता संवत् १२१८...

Of the *Bhāphūnā-gotra* the following 14 sūkhās are recorded

बापणा १ ठुळ्य २ थोरवाड ३ ऊडिया ४ जागड ५ झोटा ६
सोमलिया ७ वाहेनिया ८ वसाह ९ मौयडीरा (?) १० वाघमार ११
भाभू १२ धन्तुरीया १३ नाहटा १४ .

The next *gotra* described is the *Karalabdu*, the origin of which is traced to Lakhāna Pāla and Go Pāla, two *rājaputras* of Dhārānagara, who in Samvat 1102 went to Mathurā in pilgrimage, and there met Nemicandra Sūri of the Vṛhadgaccha who converted them to Jainism.

Follows the *Vidyakugotra*, the origin of which is accounted for as below :—

पूर्व मार्देश्वरीगोचारदुत्पन्नो विद्यायकगोचे: अजमेश्वाने श्रीसहस्रती-
पत्तने समायातो देहडनामा स राज्यमान्यः आसौत् पुत्राण्यै विदाह-
चयमकश्चोत् बहुत् प्रचारन् (sic) कुर्व (sic) सति तथापि संततिर्न (?)
नाता तदा लोकपरम्पराया अतं यद्य श्रीदहूद्वच्छाधीश्वरग्रन्थान-
श्रीमनिशेषरसूरिप्रिष्ठा श्रोविद्याकोर्चिवाचिकाः संति ते तु संतानानामाया
सम्यग् विर्द्विपरं निस्पृहाः किंचित् गृह्णति यत्तेषां आवको भवति
संतानाण्यै संतति प्राप्नोति संवत् १३८० वर्षे...etc.

Then comes the *Nikṣatragotra*, which is described as having been founded by the three Khīci brothers Rāya Malla, Devī Simha, and Cācā, of the family of Lakhāna Rāya, in the year Samvat 1366.

The last genealogies are those of the *Lohāṇ*, a *gotra* of which the origin is not explained. With these the work closes.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner